

CE-1552

Perry Point Village, VA Med. Center at Perry Point

Architectural Survey File

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Users should be aware that additional undigitized material about this property may be found in on-site architectural reports, copies of HABS/HAER or other documentation, drawings, and the “vertical files” at the MHT Library in Crownsville. The vertical files may include newspaper clippings, field notes, draft versions of forms and architectural reports, photographs, maps, and drawings. Researchers who need a thorough understanding of this property should plan to visit the MHT Library as part of their research project; look at the MHT web site (mht.maryland.gov) for details about how to make an appointment.

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Last Updated: 03-06-2018

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ☒
no ☐

Property Name: Perry Point Ammonium Nitrate Plant Inventory Number: CE-1552
 VA Medical Center: Fifth Street (north),
 Avenue G (east), Sixth Street (south), Boiler
 Address: House Road (west) City: Perry Point Zip Code: 21902
 County: Cecil USGS Topographic Map: Havre De Grace
 Owner: VA Maryland Health Care System Is the property being evaluated a district? ☒ yes
 Tax Parcel Number: N/A Tax Map Number: N/A Tax Account ID Number: N/A
 Project: _____ Agency: _____
 Site visit by MHT Staff: ☒ no _____yes _____ Name: _____ Date: _____
 Is the property located within a historic district? _____yes ☒ no

If the property is within a district

District Inventory Number: CE-1544

NR-listed district _____yes Eligible district ☒ yes

District Name: Perry Point VA Medical Center

Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource _____yes _____no Non-contributing but eligible in another context _____

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)

Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible _____yes ☒ no

Criteria: _____A _____B _____C _____D Considerations: _____A _____B _____C _____D _____E _____F _____G _____None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

This Determination of Eligibility (DOE) form for the Ammonium Nitrate Plant was prepared as an addendum to the previously submitted DOE for the Perry Point Village, VA Medical Center at Perry Point (CE-1552). The Perry Point Village previously was identified as possessing the significance and integrity necessary for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as an historic district for its direct association with, and as a distinct representation of, the Garden City movement in Maryland (Criterion A) and as an example of an early twentieth-century permanent company town (Criterion C). Perry Point Village was the residential component of the government-owned, contractor-operated chemical facility for the production of ammonium nitrate, an oxidizing agent used in explosives. The facility was developed and operated by the Atlas Powder Company from 1918 to 1919. The production facility included the industrial complex, the Perry Point Village residential area, and Perry Point Mansion House (CE-146). The Perry Point Mansion, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1975, was used as the plant superintendent's residence.

The ammonium nitrate facility currently is contained within the Perry Point Veterans Administration (VA) Medical Center complex in Perryville, Maryland. The 516-acre property first was acquired by the U.S. Government in 1918

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Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility not recommended ☐

Criteria: _____A _____B _____C _____D Considerations: _____A _____B _____C _____D _____E _____F _____G _____None

Comments: NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE IN CONTEXT OF CHEMICAL FACILITY, BUT CONTRIBUTES TO ELIGIBLE DISTRICT AS COMPONENT OF PERRY POINT VETERANS ADMINISTRATION (VA) MEDICAL CENTER

[Signature]
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

12/14/11

Date

[Signature]
Reviewer, NR Program

12/14/11

Date

201104261

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Continuation Sheet No. 1

and subsequently was turned over to the U.S. Army Ordnance Department for the construction of an ammonium nitrate plant. Ammonium nitrate was used for the manufacture of explosives to support combat activities during World War I.

Ammonium Nitrate Plant

The industrial area of the Atlas Powder Company Ammonium Nitrate Plant was located southeast of Perry Point Village. The multi-building, dense industrial complex originally incorporated research, production, storage, and power facilities that were organized within a regular grid plan. The original plan of the area has been altered and thirty-four of the original buildings have been demolished, including the original power plant and many building of the production lines. Ten of the original forty-four buildings survive. These buildings are industrial in architectural character and range in scale from one to three stories. All original equipment has been removed and the surviving portions of the complex were converted to use as a warehouse area for medical supplies following World War I. The remaining buildings are industrial in character defined by simple utilitarian designs.

The remaining buildings of the complex are as follows:

| Building Number | Date of Construction | Historic Use | Current Use |
|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 4 | 1918 | Soda Purification House | Research |
| 5 (connected to 8A) | 1918 | Dissolver House | Public Health Service Warehouse |
| 8A (connected to 5) | 1918 | Pre-cooler Rooms | Public Health Service Warehouse |
| 11 | 1918 | Finished Products House | Warehouse |
| 13 | 1918 | Refined Wash House | Public Health Service |
| 14 | 1918 | Refined Wash House | Public Health Service |
| 15 | 1918 | Warehouse | Administration |
| 24 | 1918 | Supply Storage | Supply Storage |
| 32 | 1918 | Valve House | Valve House |
| 33 | 1918 | Tool House | Cooperative Research Studies Storage |

Building 4, constructed in 1918, is located on Fifth Street near the intersection with Boiler House Road. The southwest portion of the building is three stories in height, while the northeastern portion is two stories in height. A three-story stairwell located on the northeast elevation is connected to the southwest portion of the building via a covered walkway over the two-story portion. The building is constructed of concrete block covered by a stucco-type material. The windows in the building are a combination of single, paired, or tripled metal-frame, one-over-one-light units of various sizes. The entrance on the southwest elevation is a metal-framed glass door protected by a small flat roof supported by a pair of basic square columns. A metal pedestrian door is sited on the southeast elevation at the east corner. The three-story stairwell portion is accessed by a metal pedestrian door that is painted red. A one-story, shed-roof addition on the northwest elevation is accessed by double metal doors. A one-story, concrete block addition with a gabled roof extends from the southeast elevation; this addition was utilized as a kennel for the research facility. An elevator addition, which is painted brown has been added to the northwest elevation of the three-story portion of the building.

Building 5, constructed in 1918, is located on Fifth Street, northeast of Building 4. Building 5 is a rectangular-shaped, two-story building with a three-story section on the southwest corner of the building. The building is constructed of structural clay tile blocks and rests on a concrete foundation. The walls are punctured by varying sizes of industrial sash windows on all elevations. The industrial sash windows on the first floor of the east elevation have been removed and replaced with single, fixed-pane windows. Single metal entry doors along with roll-up style metal doors allow access to the interior space as well as to the loading docks located on the east and west elevations.

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Building 8A, constructed in 1918, is attached to the rear (north) elevation, of Building 5. Constructed of concrete block, Building 8A is a one-story, T-shaped building with a low-pitched gable roof. The building rests on a concrete foundation. Tall, industrial sash windows are visible on all elevations; some have been enclosed over the years. A one-story, shed-roof addition is visible on the north elevation with a three-story tower centered on the north elevation. The building is accessed by double-metal and roll-up style doors.

Building 11, located south of Avenue G was constructed in 1918. The building is a large, rectangular-shaped, three-story warehouse constructed with an exposed steel frame and structural clay tile block. The building is topped with a low-pitch gable roof. Varying sizes of industrial sash windows are visible on the second-floor level on all elevations. Entry into the building can be obtained by double-metal door and roll-up style metal doors typically located at the loading dock areas. Under the eaves of the building is a course of brick that is punctured by metal air vents and 12-pane industrial sash windows.

Attached to the east elevation is a one-story, gable-front, concrete block building that is topped with an asphalt shingle roof that is punctured by a large metal ventilator on the west end. A single, roll-up metal door allows access into the building on the east elevation. Large awning type windows are visible on the north, south and east elevations. The north elevation is highlighted by a one-story, rectangular-shaped brick addition. A large metal, roll-up style door is visible on the east and west elevations. Three, industrial sash windows are located on the north corner with smaller windows to the west.

Building 14, located to the west of Fifth Street was constructed in 1918. The two-story building has a rectangular-shaped footprint and is constructed of brick and concrete block covered in stucco. The building is topped with a low-pitch roof. The south elevation serves as the main entrance to the building and features an off-set, roll-up style metal door; single metal doors; and one-over-one-light, double-hung sash windows. The first floor is protected by a shed-roof porch. The second floor is highlighted by three one-over-one-light, double-hung sash windows centered in the gable peak, which are flanked by shorter, one-over-one-light, double-hung sash windows. Two single, one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows are visible on the southeast and southwest corners. The east and west elevations contain industrial sash and new one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows.

Attached to the rear (north) elevation is **Building 13**, a one-story, shed-roof building with a two-story, flat-roof addition on the north elevation. The two-story, flat-roof addition is rectangular in shape and is constructed of brick and concrete block. The building contains paired sliding windows on all elevations. The north elevation contains two, one-story, shed-roof additions that are constructed of concrete block and topped with asphalt shingle roofs with vinyl siding on the east and west roof slopes. One addition is located on the northwest corner of the building and features a centered, roll-up style metal door on the west elevation, while the second addition contains paired metal doors on the north elevation. Attached to the east elevation is a centered one-and-one-half-story protruding addition that is clad with vinyl siding and contains an off-set metal entry door on the northwest corner. Located to the south of this addition is a one-story, shed roof addition topped with an asphalt shingle roof. Paired metal doors are centered on the east elevation.

Building 15, located south of Avenue G was constructed in 1918. The building is located southeast of Building 11. Building 15 is a long, rectangular shaped, one-story building that is constructed of brick. This building has undergone alterations over the years as many of the industrial sash windows have been removed and replaced with single, fixed-pane windows. A new entrance has been added to the east elevation that includes a centered glass entry door that is flanked by fixed-pane windows. The entry is protected by a shed-roof porch. An off-set, one-story, shed-roof addition is located on the northeast corner of the north elevation. Constructed of brick, the building features a row of six-light windows on the east, west, and north elevations. Centered on the north elevation is a shed-roof porch that protects the entry into the building. A loading dock area is visible on the southeast corner of the building.

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Building 24, constructed in 1918, is located adjacent to Building 11 south of Fifth Street. Constructed of brick, this small, L-shaped, square supply storage building features two entry doors on the southeast elevation and a single entry door tucked into the ell. Metal-frame windows on all elevations have been covered. The building rests on a concrete foundation.

Building 32, constructed in 1918, is located at the corner of Avenue E and Fifth Street. Building 32, a valve house, is a square building constructed of brick and topped with a hipped roof clad with asphalt shingles. A small metal ventilator juts from the roof on the west elevation. Entry into the building is available on the west elevation where a single, wood door and paired wood sliding doors are located. A single window also is visible on the east, west, and north elevations, but these have been covered with wood. The building rests on a concrete foundation.

Building 33, constructed in 1918, is located on Fifth Street near the intersection with Boiler House Road. Building 33 is a one-story, brick building with a very low-pitch, gabled roof. The building rests on a rectangular concrete-slab foundation. A concrete-block addition has been added to the southeast elevation. The building is accessed by a single metal door on the northeast elevation protected by a metal awning. The windows are one-over-one-light, double-hung, replacement units with a thick plain header.

Historic Context

Land Tenure History

Perry Point (Figure 1), originally known as Susquehanna Point, was first occupied by the Susquehannock Indians. Artifacts dating to this period and associated with the tribe have been located throughout the area (VAF 1925:21).

The first treaty governing this area was negotiated in 1652 and reserved the land between the North East and Susquehanna rivers for the use of the Susquehannocks. In 1658, John Bateman, Councilor to Governor Cecilius Calvert, Second Lord Baltimore, patented two tracts of land fronting the Chesapeake Bay. These two tracts encompassed approximately 1,000 acres and were called "Perry Point" on the river side and "Perry Neck" on the Principio Creek side (Bourban 1991).

In approximately 1680, Lord Baltimore granted 32,000 acres of land, designated as Susquehanna Manor, to his cousin George Talbot. The grant included Susquehanna Point, the first name given to the peninsula. When Talbot was appointed Surveyor General to promote settlements on the land, he found that John Bateman already was established on the Point as a result of his 1658 patent (VAF 1935:21).

According to M. Sandra Bourbon in her paper *Perry Point: A Documentary Review 1658 to 1947*:

A relative of George Talbot may well have owned or resided at Perry Point sometime between 1680 and 1717, since a land sale document is recorded in Ireland describing a tract of land upon the point. If dual ownership between Bateman-Perry and the Talbot families did occur, this was cleared up in London in 1710 by the Perry family. The Perry heirs resurveyed the land in 1728 and sold it to Philip Thomas, a Quaker. Perry Neck was then sold to Benjamin Chew in 1734. Both transactions are recorded in the Land Office of Maryland records for 1734 (Bourban 1991:4).

Philip Thomas retained ownership of Perry Point until his death in 1763. The property was inherited by his sons, Samuel Thomas and Richard. Samuel is believed to have built and occupied a farmstead on the property between 1763 and 1783. By 1783 the property contained a dwelling, barns, an orchard, a mill, and a wharf. Perry Point was sold to the Holmes family in 1798 and then to John Stump in 1800. Stump owned over 500 acres and was a slave owner. His son John inherited the property upon his death. Throughout the nineteenth century, the size of the property fluctuated somewhat as land was purchased and sold to meet the family's needs (Bourban 1991:7).

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In 1848, an agreement was drawn up between John Stump II and the promoters of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad (a branch of the Pennsylvania system) for the right of way through the Stump farm. Due to great difficulties in the construction process, the road was not completed until about 1854 (Bourban 1991:11-12).

During the Civil War, the Union Army confiscated the property for use as a mule training school. Significant damage was sustained to the mansion and the grounds. After the war, the Stump family returned and restored the farm (VAF 1935: 24).

Upon the death of John Stump II in 1896, his estate was divided among his 10 children: Mary Smith, Judge Frederick Stump, Henrietta Mitchell, Anna Webster, John Stump, Katherine McGraw, Dr. George M. Stump, Elizabeth Boswell, Alicia Stump, and Judge Arthur H. Stump (Bourban 1991:11). The U.S. Government acquired title to 516- acres of the Stump farm in 1918.

Atlas Powder Company

In the 1880s, the Du Pont Company acquired small explosives companies. By the beginning of the twentieth century, Du Pont had absorbed so many of its competitors that the company produced two-thirds of the dynamite and gunpowder sold in the United States. In 1912, the monopoly established by the Du Pont Company was dissolved under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. The Du Pont Company was divided into three smaller companies, Du Pont, Atlas Powder Company, and Hercules Powder Company, in accordance with a Federal Court ruling intended to promote competition in the explosives industry (Williams 1920:39).

During the twentieth century, the Atlas Powder Company was a manufacturer of explosives, chemicals, and detonators. The Atlas Powder Company also was the largest manufacturer of ammonium nitrate in the United States at the beginning of World War I (Williams 1920: 39). William Williams in his book *History of the Manufacture of Explosives for the World War, 1917-18* wrote that:

During the year 1915, the Atlas Powder Company manufactured for the war use of the allied governments 13,000,000 pounds of ammonium nitrate, 14,000,000 pounds of acids and 2,500,000 pounds of nitro cotton. The following year the demands for these products were greater, and during 1916 there was shipped for the account of the Allies over 90,000,000 pounds of acid (sulphuric and nitric) and over 25,000,000 pounds of ammonium nitrate.

In 1917 the shipments were 75,000,000 pounds of acids and 37,000,000 pounds of ammonium nitrate; besides contracts were awarded to the Atlas Powder Company by the United States Government in the year 1918 for 262,500,000 pounds of ammonium nitrate and 105,000,000 pounds of acid (Williams 1920:39).

The demand for ammonium nitrate was so great that the U.S. Ordnance Department sought to increase the production of the chemical. The major obstacle to increased production was the limited supply of raw materials (Williams 1920:39).

In the early twentieth century, the British Government developed a new process that utilized alternative raw materials known as the Brunner-Mond process. In this process, ammonium nitrate was produced by the "double decomposition of ammonium sulphates and sodium nitrate" (Crowell 1921:173).

The Atlas Powder Company, at the request of the U.S. Ordnance Department, was tasked to send representatives to England to investigate the British manufacturing process. The company sent five representatives (James T. Powers, G.C. Given, W.D. Craig, P.W. Paris, and Major C.T. Harris) on November 10, 1917 and returned to the United States on December 23, 1917. The team determined that the British system of production was excellent, but it would be very difficult to reproduce back in the United States. The problem was the climate difference between England and the U.S. The Brunner-Mond process required constant temperature control, which was necessary for the chemical reaction. The research laboratories of the Atlas Powder Company with the U.S. Ordnance

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Department adapted the Brunner-Mond process for U.S. production using a new air conditioning system that allowed for ammonium nitrate production within controlled temperatures (Williams 1920:39).

On March 18, 1918, the U.S. Ordnance Department made the final decision to proceed with the newly developed process. A contract was signed between the government and the Atlas Powder Company, and the construction of a new plant to produce 100,000 tons of ammonium nitrate per year was authorized (Williams 1920:39).

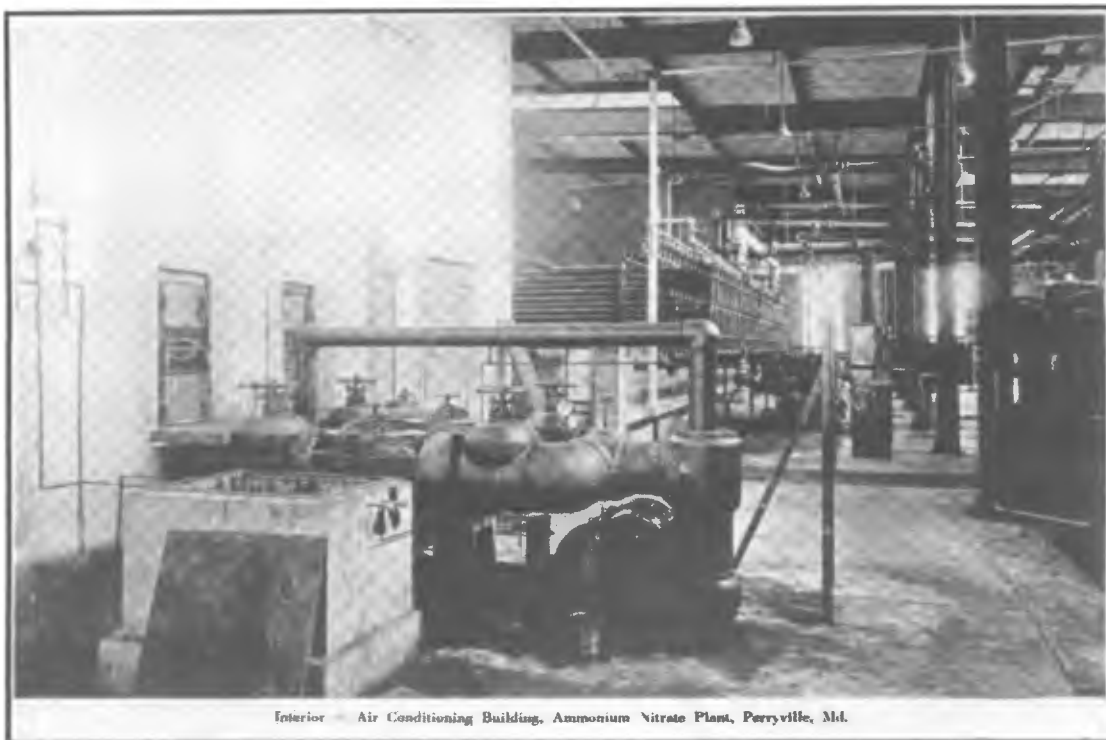
Perry Point was chosen as the location for the new ammonium nitrate plant because of its location along a key established railroad line (Figures 2-3). The rail line was ideal for the shipment of large quantities of nitrate powder. A second advantage to this new location was that much of the land already was cleared for farming. The land also was chosen for its strategic location at the mouth of the navigable Susquehanna River and at the head of the Chesapeake Bay (VAF 1935:27). The government signed a contract with the Atlas Powder Company on February 1, 1918 and on February 25, 1918 hired the general contractor, Fred T. Ley & Company of Springfield, Massachusetts, weeks before the land transfer was finalized. The Ley firm was tasked with constructing the plant and an entire town to accommodate a projected 5,000 employees. The firm was chosen because of their background in construction of military bases (VAF 1935:27).



Construction of office and housing units at the Perry Point Ammonium Nitrate Plant, Ca. 1918 (Williams 1920:41)

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Interior of the Power Plant, air conditioning unit in the foreground, Ca. 1918 (Williams 1920:45)

On March 3, 1918, ground was broken for the new 44-building plant; within 124 days, the plant was in limited operation. A 10,000 horse-power power house constructed of brick and steel was the first building to be constructed. The building contained the largest air conditioning units in the United States. The power house was completed in only 61 days. Twelve days later, the first unit of the plant was producing ammonium nitrate for use in high explosives (Williams 1920:47, VAF 1935:27).

On March 20, 1918, the New York Times announced that:

...the Atlas Powder Company has begun construction of a \$6,000,000 plant for the manufacture of nitrate of ammonia, according to the announcement made yesterday. The company is acting for the government, and at the end of the war the government will take over the plant. The company has 8,000 men at work constructing the foundation for the plant on the site at Perry Point farm, at the junction of the Susquehanna River and Chesapeake Bay near Perryville, Md. The plans call for the plant's completion by July 1, and afterward 1,000 hands will be employed in manufacturing the nitrate for use in making explosives (NY Times 1918).

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Turbine Generators. 1,000 K. W. capacity each. Ammonium Nitrate Plant, Perryville, Md.

Photograph of a turbine generator used in the Power Plant, Ca. 1918 (Williams 1920:52)

The plant began nitrate production operations on July 5, 1918. Before the armistice, the output of ammonium nitrate using the Brunner-Mond process at Perry Point was 452,000 pounds a day, a rate of production that would yield nearly 140,000,000 pounds of the chemicals per year. The plant at Perry Point had an ammonium nitrate-producing capacity nearly twice that of the entire chemical industry in the United States (Crowell 1921:173).

As the construction of the nitrate plant continued, so did construction of the workers housing. The project continued into the fall of the same year. Many defense plant towns were not constructed or intended to be permanent facilities. Perry Point was different and was designed as a permanent community. The village included a variety of housing options, including 10 different models of permanent, wood-frame, single-family homes, plus permanent apartments and boarding house quarters, temporary bungalow dwellings, and rough temporary bunkhouses to house Ley employees. The village also featured many amenities that included a school, community center, and library. The Perry Point mansion, adjacent mill, and several outbuildings were retained and incorporated into the new village plan (VAF 1935:27-29; Farnham 2007).

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One of the 823 H. P. Boilers under construction. Ammonium Nitrate Plant, Perryville, Md.

Photograph of one of the boilers used in the Power Plant, Ca. 1918 (Williams 1920:51)



Village Under Construction. In the foreground are Guard Barracks, Guard House and Pay Booths. Ammonium Nitrate Plant, Perryville. Md.

Construction of Perry Point Village, View to the South, ca. 1918 (Williams 1920:40)

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Construction continued on the village housing during the summer and early fall of 1918. As the buildings were completed, they were occupied immediately by Atlas employees and their families, plus military personnel.

By late September, 150 families had moved into the new homes. The maximum number of employees working onsite at one time was 5,448, which most likely included Ley and Atlas employees. The original community included 281 buildings in total, including 6 boardinghouses, 2 stores, 20 permanent bunkhouses, approximately 248 houses, a clubhouse, a movie theater, a commissary, firehouse, and a school. The theater and school were completed by mid-November. Gently curved, tree-lined lettered avenues and numbered streets formed loops, with Third Street serving as a primary axis between the clubhouse to the west and the theater to the east. The 600-seat theater, designed by B.R. Stevens, anchored a main circle at the intersection of Avenue D and Third Street where two quarter-round buildings with apartments stood, as well as the firehouse. Here, the village was connected to the plant and quarters areas of the community. To the southeast were the new ammonium nitrate plant, the railroad spur line, quarters and garages, and a majestic power plant that served both the industrial complex and the village. A modern water plant drew and filtered water from the Susquehanna River, and miles of underground sewers, water pipes, and conveyor tunnels connected the various parts of the community and plant (VAF 1935:29-33; Farnham 2007).



Aerial photograph of the Atlas Powder Company Ammonium Nitrate Plant, circa 1920 (Stinnett 2011:58)

Perry Point Village was a unique community, as it was designed to include many of the principles of the newly introduced Garden City planning movement. The Garden City philosophy was introduced by Sir Ebenezer Howard in 1898. Howard believed that garden cities should be planned, self-contained communities surrounded by parks or open spaces, with a balance of residences, industrial areas, and agriculture. The Garden City movement concept at Perry Point featured landscaped islands and tree-lined avenues, riverfront views, abundant green spaces, and carefully planned panoramic views of the Susquehanna River and Chesapeake Bay, similar to Howard's ideal (Adams 1906:33).

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Perry Point Village was documented in *The Architectural Review* through an article titled "The Town of Perry Point, Maryland: A development by the U.S. Ordnance Department" written by the village's architects, Mann & MacNeille. The article stated that:

this village was one of many defense-plant towns built by private contractors on behalf of the United States government. Dozens of such towns were constructed on an emergency basis, and often were designed by collaboration of rising architects, planners, and landscape designers who embraced the Garden City movement (Mann & MacNeille 1919:45-47).

The Colonial Revival architectural style was chosen for the village, as it was thought to reinforce traditional American ideals. Even before the U.S. entered the war, Horace B. Mann, senior partner of Mann and MacNeille, had called for the Colonial Revival style to be adopted as America's national style (Farnham 2007).

The Industrial Notes section of Volume 10 of *The Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* noted that:

The largest plant in the world for the manufacture of ammonium nitrate with which to fill high explosives shells is located at Perryville, Md. This government plant which is of concrete construction has all been built since March 8, 1918, and began operation on July 26. It consists of two distinct operating units with a capacity of 300 tons of ammonium nitrate daily. A special commission spent a month studying ammonium nitrate production in England, and planned a plant closely resembling the British works (American Chemical Society 1918:1036).

The plant was in operation for only a brief period of time. On November 11, 1918, the Armistice was signed ending World War I. On March 3, 1919, the plant and associated housing were turned over to the U.S. Public Health Services by act of Congress for use as a hospital for war risk beneficiaries and for a storage depot for surplus hospital supplies for the adjoining Perry Point Medical Center (VAH 1978:3).

The facility was designated Hospital No. 42 and officially opened on September 20, 1919. A depot for the storage of surplus hospital supplies for the PHS hospital system also was established at Perry Point. The existing village at Perry Point was converted to housing for hospital employees; this use continued until the mid-1990s. The Mansion House, an eighteenth-century dwelling located on the Perry Point property, became the quarters for the hospital director (Stinnett n.d.:7, 196; Leslie n.d.:2; VA Maryland Health Care System n.d.:1-2; Spurlock et al. 2010:111; Farnham 2007:4; Huntington 1922:1069).

Analysis

The Ammonium Nitrate Plant was assessed for the qualities of significance and integrity defined under National Register criteria A and C. In addition, guidance provided in the assessment of the Perry Point Village by the Maryland Historical Trust also was consulted (J. Rodney Little to John Clisham, letter, 26 June 2008).

The Ammonium Nitrate Plant was the central industrial complex of the permanent company town developed by the Atlas Powder Company to supply the U.S. Army Ordnance Department in 1918. The plant was associated with the innovative adaptation of the Brunner-Mond process for the production of the ammonium nitrate. The research laboratories of the Atlas Powder Company along with the U.S. Ordnance Department adapted the Brunner-Mond process for the production of ammonium nitrate using a new system of air conditioning that enabled temperature control. This adapted process enabled the Perry Point Ammonium Nitrate Plant to produce nearly 140,000,000 pounds of chemicals per year, nearly twice the production of the entire U.S. chemical industry (Criterion A) (NPS 1991a, 1991b).

The plant was the industrial production facility and singular employer associated within the permanent company town that incorporated Perry Point Village. The Perry Point community was atypical of military production facilities in its design and construction as a permanent company town (Criterion C) (NPS 1991a, 1991b).

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Integrity is defined in *National Register Bulletin 16A: Guidelines for Completing National Register of Historic Places Forms* as the "the authenticity if a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic or prehistoric period (NPS 1991a: Appendix IV: 2). Only ten of the 44 buildings originally contained in the Ammonium Nitrate Plant survive. These buildings likely were structures whose design enabled conversion to warehousing. No equipment or evidence of the industrial process is reflected in the existing buildings. No complete industrial production line survives nor does the massive generating plant that powered the innovative air conditioning system for the modified Brunner-Mond process. All evidence of the original grid plan of the industrial plant has been lost through demolition and new construction. The surviving buildings do not retain sufficient integrity to convey the historic appearance of the industrial plan or their association with the production of ammonium nitrate (Criterion A).

The surviving buildings of the Plant retain their overall utilitarian exterior design and industrial character. They are of permanent construction, as expressed through scale and masonry materials, but alterations to original materials are evident. The industrial plant historically was the central component of the permanent company town. The plant was the impetus for the construction of the Perry Point Village residential area and was the company town's sole industry and employer. The ten buildings surviving in the plant are located at a considerable distance from the Perry Point residential area and separated by later development. While individual buildings of the plant survive, the complex that served as the industrial center of the permanent company no longer exists. The plant does not appear to retain the integrity of design, setting, workmanship, feeling, or association necessary to convey its historical appearance (Criterion C).

Research has not revealed any association of the nitrate plant with individuals whose contributions to history can be identified and documented. Although the designers (Mann and MacNeille) and builder (Fred T. Ley & Co.) had some prominence during the first part of the twentieth century, their prominence was gained through residential and commercial architecture, not industrial (Withy 1996: 389,391-92). Therefore, the Perry Point Ammonium Nitrate Plant does not appear to be eligible under Criterion B.

The area surrounding and including the Perry Point Ammonium Nitrate Plant has been disturbed since the plant's construction in 1918. It is unlikely that the property will yield, or may likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Therefore, the property does not appear to be eligible under Criterion D.

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Continuation Sheet No. 12

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**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 13

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 14

Maps



Figure 1: 1942 USGS Havre De Grace 7.5-minute quadrangle map showing location of Perry Point

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 15

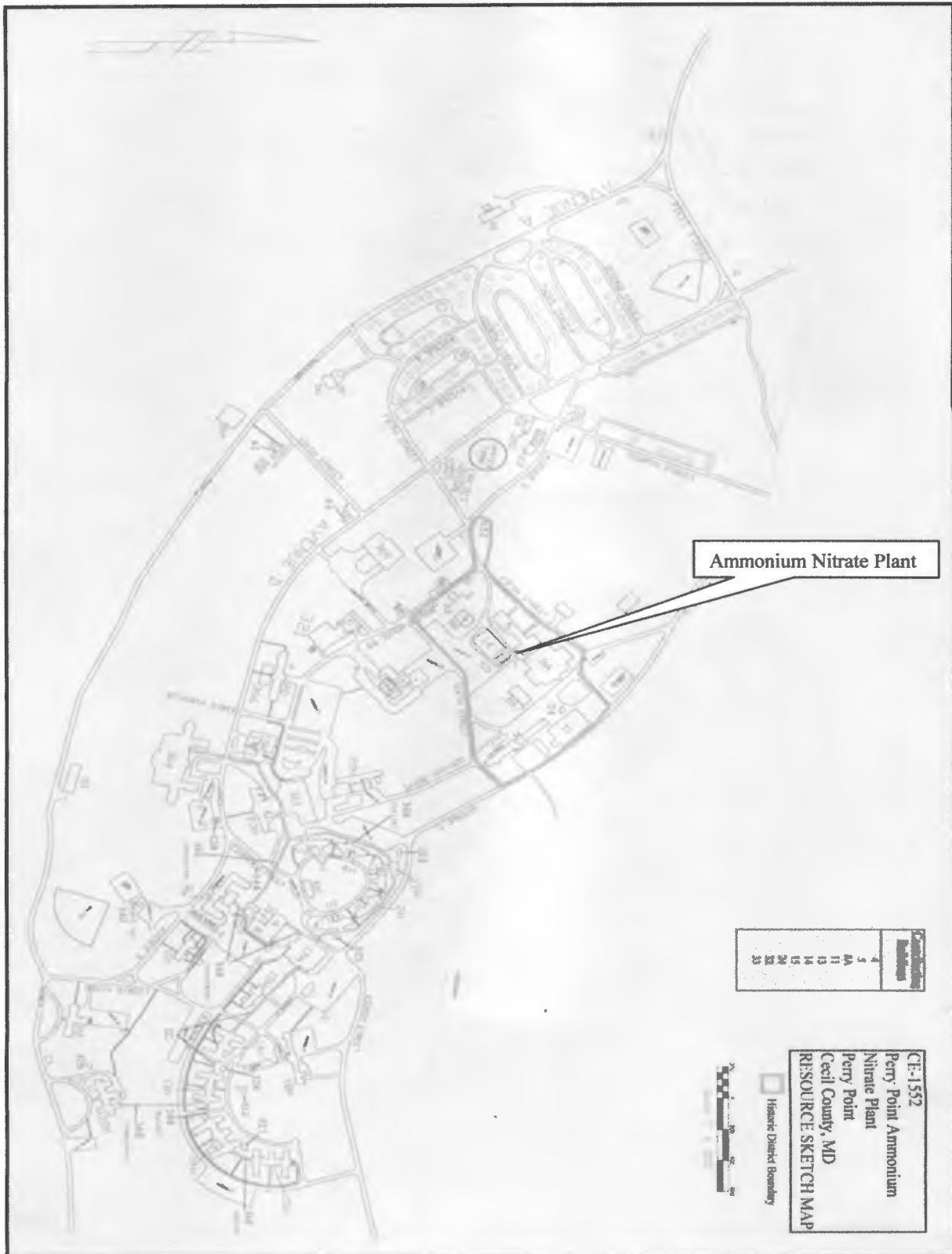


Figure 2: Map of Perry Point Ammonium Nitrate Plant, 2010

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 16

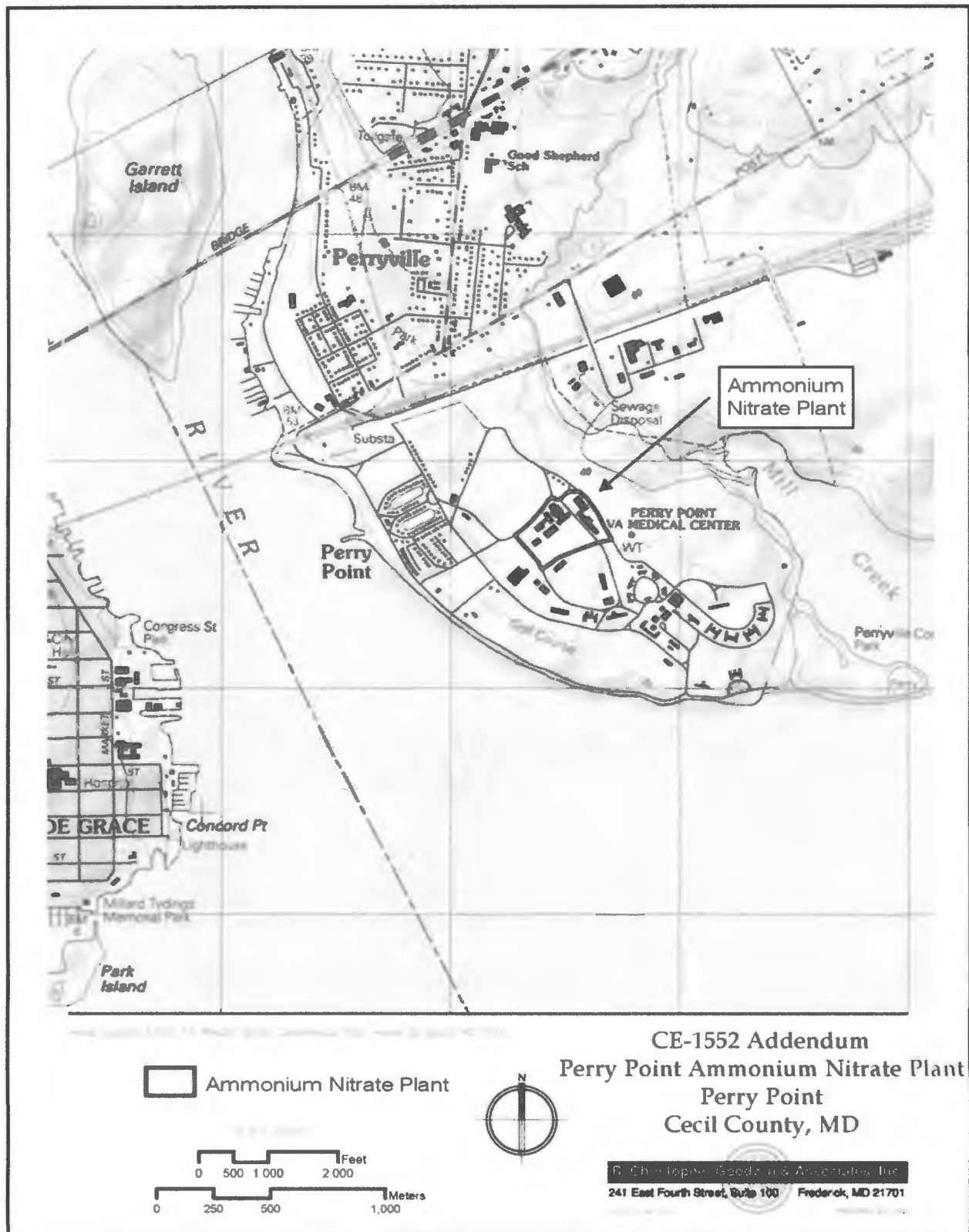


Figure 3: Perry Point Ammonium Nitrate Plant

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 17

Photography Log

The following information is the same for each photograph:

1. MIHP # CE-1552
2. Perry Point Ammonium Nitrate Plant
3. Cecil County, Maryland
4. Benjamin Riggle, R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
5. February 2011
6. MD SHPO
7. Photo paper and ink: HP Viverra ink 97 Tri-Color cartridge, 101 Blue Photo cartridge, and 102 Gray Photo cartridge on HP Premium Photo Paper (high gloss)
8. Verbatim Ultralife Gold Archival Grade CD-R, PhthaloCyanine Dye

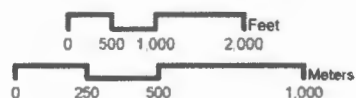
| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| CE-1552_2011-02-14_01.tif | Building 4, South corner, View to N |
| CE-1552_2011-02-14_02.tif | Building 4, Southeast elevation, View to W |
| CE-1552_2011-02-14_03.tif | Building 4, North corner, View to S |
| CE-1552_2011-02-14_04.tif | Building 4, Northwest elevation, View to SE |
| CE-1552_2011-02-14_05.tif | Building 5, Southwest elevation, View to NE |
| CE-1552_2011-02-14_06.tif | Building 5, Northwest elevation, View to E |
| CE-1552_2011-02-14_07.tif | Building 5, Southeast elevation, View to NW |
| CE-1552_2011-02-14_08.tif | Building 5, Southeast elevation, View to W |
| CE-1552_2011-02-14_09.tif | Building 8A, Southeast elevation, View to NW |
| CE-1552_2011-02-14_10.tif | Building 8A, Northeast elevation, View to SW |
| CE-1552_2011-02-14_11.tif | Building 8A, Northwest elevation, View to SW |
| CE-1552_2011-02-14_12.tif | Building 11, Southwest corner, View to NW |
| CE-1552_2011-02-14_13.tif | Building 11, South elevation, View to N |
| CE-1552_2011-02-14_14.tif | Building 11, East elevation, View to W |
| CE-1552_2011-02-14_15.tif | Building 11, Northwest corner, View to SE |
| CE-1552_2011-02-14_16.tif | Building 13, South elevation, View to NE |
| CE-1552_2011-02-14_17.tif | Building 13, Northwest corner, View to SE |
| CE-1552_2011-02-14_18.tif | Building 13, East elevation, View to SW |
| CE-1552_2011-02-14_19.tif | Building 13, West elevation, View to SE |
| CE-1552_2011-02-14_20.tif | Building 15, South elevation, View to NW |
| CE-1552_2011-02-14_21.tif | Building 15, North elevation, View to SW |
| CE-1552_2011-02-14_22.tif | Building 24, Southwest corner, View to NW |
| CE-1552_2011-02-14_23.tif | Building 24, Northwest corner, View to SE |
| CE-1552_2011-02-14_24.tif | Building 32, West elevation, View to E |
| CE-1552_2011-02-14_25.tif | Building 32, Southeast corner, View to NW |
| CE-1552_2011-02-14_26.tif | Building 33, North corner, View to SE |
| CE-1552_2011-02-14_27.tif | Building 33, West corner, View to NE |

Roger L. Ciuffo, Senior Project
Manager, Benjamin Riggle,
Historic Preservation Specialist,
R. Christopher Goodwin &
Associates, Inc.

Prepared by: _____ Date Prepared: September 16, 2011



 Ammonium Nitrate Plant



CE-1552 Addendum
Perry Point Ammonium Nitrate Plant
Perry Point
Cecil County, MD

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701



CE-1552

Building 4, Perry Point Atlas Powder Company H.A.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SHPO

South corner, view N

Photo # 1 of 27



CE-1552

Building 4, Perry Point Atlas Powder Company H.D.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SHPO

Southeast elevation, view W

Photo 2 of 27



CE-1552

Building 4, Perry Point Atlas Powder Company H.D.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SHPO

North corner, view S

Photo 3 of 27



CE-1552

Building 4, Perry Point Atlas Powder Company H.D.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SHPO

Northwest elevation, view SE

Photo 4 of 27



Health & Human Services
Program Support Center
Supply Service Center

CE-1552

Building 5, Perry Point Atlas Powder Company H.O.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SMPD

Southwest elevation, view NE

Photo 5 of 27



CE-1552

Building 5, Perry Point Atlas Powder Company H.O.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle


2/14/2011

MD SMPD

Northwest elevation, view E

Photo 6 of 27





CE-1552

Building 5, Perry Point Atlas Powder Company H.D.

Cecil Co., MD



Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SHPO

Southeast elevation, view NW

Photo 7 of 27





CE-155Z

Building 5, Perry Point Atlas Powder Company H.D.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD S&PO

Southeast elevation, view W

Photo 8 of 27



CE-1552

Building 8A, Perry Point Atlas Powder Company H.D.

Cecil Co, MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SHPO

Southeast elevation, view NW

Photo 9 of 27



CE-1552

Building 8A, Perry Point Atlas Powder Company H.D.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SHPO

Northeast elevation, view SW

Photo 10 of 27



CE-1552

Building 8A, Perry Point Atlas Powder Company H.D.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SHPD

Northwest elevation, view SE

Photo 11 of 27



CE-1552

Building 11, Perry Point Atlas Powder Company M.D.

Cecil Co, MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SHPO

Southwest corner, view NE

Photo 12 of 27



CE-1552

Building 11, Perry Point Atlas Powder Company M.D.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SHPO

South elevation, view N

Photo 13 of 27



CE-1552

Building 11, Perry Point Atlas Powder Company H.D.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SHPD

East elevation, view W

Photo 14 of 27



CE-1552

Building 11, Perry Point Atlas Powder Company H. O.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SHPO

Northwest corner, view SE

Photo 15 of 27



CE-1552
Building 13, Perry Point Atlas Powder Company M.D.
Cecil Co., MD
Benjamin M. Riggle
2/14/2011
MD SHPO
South elevation, view NE
Photo 16 of 27



CE-1552

Building 13, Perry Point Atlas Powder Company M.D.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SHPO

Northwest corner, view SE

Photo 17 of 27



CE-1552

Building 13, Perry Point Atlas Powder Company H.D.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SMO

East elevation, view SW

Photo 18 of 27



CE-1552
Building 13, Perry Point Atlas Powder Company H.D.
Cecil Co., MD
Benjamin M. Riggle
2/14/2011
MD SHPO
West elevation, view SE
Photo 19 of 27



CE-1552

Building 15, Perry Point Atlas Powder Company H.O.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SHPO

South elevation, view NW

Photo 20 of 27



CE-1552

Building 15, Perry Point Atlas Powder Company H.D.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SHPO

North elevation, view SW

Photo 21 of 27



CE-155Z

Building 24, Perry Point Atlas Powder Company H.O.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SMPD

Southwest corner, view NE

Photo 22 of 27



CE-1552
Building 24, Perry Point Atlas Powder Company M.D.
Cecil Co., MD
Benjamin M. Riggle
2/14/2011
MD SMPD
North west corner, view SE
Photo 23 of 27



CE-1552

Building 32, Perry Point Atlas Powder Company M.D.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SHPO

West elevation, view E

Photo 24 of 27



CE-1552

Building 32, Perry Point Atlas Powder Company H.D.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SHPO

Southeast corner, view NW

Photo 25 of 27



CE-1552

Building 33, Perry Point Atlas Powder Company H. O.

Cecil Co, MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SHPO

North corner, view SE

Photo 26 of 27



CE-1552

Building 33, Perry Point Atlas Powder Company H.D.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SHPO

West corner, view NE

Photo 27 of 27

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ☐
no ☐

Property Name: Perry Point Village, VA Med. Center at Perry Point Inventory Number: CE-1552
Address: Housing on Avenues A, B, C, D, and 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th Streets, Perry Point VA Center Historic district: ☐ yes ☒ no
City: Perry Point Zip Code: 21902 County: Cecil
USGS Quadrangle(s): Havre de Grace
Property Owner: VA Maryland Health Care System Tax Account ID Number: 027354
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 44 Tax Map Number: 34
Project: Housing NR Eligibility Evaluation Agency: Polt Design Group, Inc. for VAMHCS
Agency Prepared By: John Milner Assoc. for Polt Design Group
Preparer's Name: Katherine Farnham Date Prepared: 1/22/2007
Documentation is presented in: Perry Point Museum; Cecil County Historical Society Clipping Files; VA Office Files; National Archives II RG 156; C.S. Taylor, "Industrial Housing at Perry Point, MD." American Architect CXIV (114) (30 October 1918) 503-510.
Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: ☐ Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility not recommended
Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G
Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:
Name of the District/Property: _____
Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: ☐ yes Listed: ☐ yes
Site visit by MHT Staff ☐ yes ☒ no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

The Perry Point Village is a group of 83 permanent wood-frame single-family dwellings constructed in 1918 as a company town for the Atlas Powder Co. Ten different models were included in the village, and were all designed by the Mann and MacNeille firm of New Jersey. The Village also originally included a clubhouse, theater, apartment quarters, and school, all of which have been demolished over time. The village was laid out with a network of north-south letter avenues and east-west numbered streets, arranged in a Garden City-inspired plan incorporating curves, axial vistas, and ample green space. Each street has a dedicated sidewalk and is planted with lines of mature trees, with different types of trees on each street. Houses are arranged in a type of "superblock," set facing outwardly on elliptical parcels of land, the center of which is an open grassy or dirt common area for recreation or parking. Each house has a modern prefabricated storage shed at its rear.

The 83 houses are all of wood balloon-frame construction, and set on concrete foundations containing full-size windowed basements. Examples of all 10 original models are extant, although there is only one surviving Type D-8 cottage (1181 N. Fourth St.). Each house has a front or side-gabled roof clad in asphalt shingles, one or two brick chimneys, and at least one large front or

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility not recommended ☐

Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

MHT Comments: *Integrity has been compromised, but remains eligible.*

Andrew Lewis
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Ekenty
Reviewer, National Register Program

2/26/08
Date

2/29/08
Date

200800311

side porch. All of the houses originally had wood clapboard siding but are now clad in vinyl clapboard siding, except for one house, 1186 N. Fourth Street, which has stucco siding. Front doors are generally intact, and usually feature six lights over one or two panels. Side and rear doors generally survive as well. Original windows were typically double-hung wood sash windows with four-over-four, six-over-six, or eight-over-eight patterns, and some models have single or paired multilight wood casement windows flanking the fireplaces or lighting rooms under low eaves. On most dwellings, all windows have been replaced with modern vinyl double-hung or casement sash, except for the half-moon gable windows used on certain models. A handful of houses have retained most of their original windows. Original paneled and louvered shutters have not survived at all, and have been replaced with modern louvered shutters on some houses. Likewise, the original clapboard and wood shingle siding was replaced with long wood shingles or asphalt by the 1970s, and then covered over with vinyl clapboard during the mid-1980s. Porches generally have lost most original fabric except the floor, ceiling, and some lattice skirting panels. Original porch columns and balustrades have generally not survived except on a handful of houses. Screening has been applied to many of the larger porches. Original side and rear door hoods and trellises have survived on several houses.

Interiors featured plastered walls, plain Craftsman-style moldings, hardwood flooring, built-in kitchen and pantry cabinetry, full second-floor bathrooms with clawfoot tubs, and working living room fireplaces. Fireplace mantels have survived in most houses, and built-in buffets and corner cabinets are extant in several. The front entrance generally opens directly into the living room, although a few models have a separate front entrance hall. Interiors contain from six to eight rooms and one full bath, depending on model. Interiors of the houses are mostly intact, with most renovations occurring in the kitchens and bathrooms. Original wall surfaces, moldings, and flooring are uniformly present, though carpeting and ceiling resurfacing have occurred in some houses. Electricity and plumbing were originally included. The original central hot-air heating with Novelty Pipeless Furnaces provided heat through a large register in the living room floor, and circulation required that interior doors be left open in rooms where heating was desired. Heating in most of the houses has since been upgraded.

The houses are grouped into two discontinuous areas. The large main area contains all but five houses, and is roughly bounded by First Street and Second Street on the north, Area F and Avenue D on the east, Fifth Street on the south, and Avenue A on the west. A smaller area of five adjacent houses, including the only surviving examples of house models D-8 and D-10, is located on the northeastern extension of Fourth Street, behind the firehouse. The recommended boundary is defined by Fourth Street on the south and the rear driveway surrounding the houses on the other sides. This recommendation is in accordance with guidelines set forth by the National Park Service, which stipulate that the boundary should "encompass but not exceed the extent of the significant resources and land areas comprising the property" (U.S. Department of the Interior 1991:56).

History:

The Perry Point VA Center is located on a 373.685-acre parcel fronting on the Susquehanna River and Chesapeake Bay west of Mill Creek. This area was occupied by the Susquehannock tribes prior to European settlement. Early European ownership of the land is somewhat murky; two adjacent tracts totaling 1,000 acres (Perry Point and Perry Neck) were patented in 1652 by John Bateman, who died in 1664 and left them to his only daughter. Soon afterward, George Talbot gained control of 30,000 acres including these lands in 1680. Conflicts over the apparent dual ownership of the Perry Point land continued between Bateman's heirs (the Perrys) and the Talbot family over the next several decades. It is possible that Talbot family members resided at the site between 1680 and 1717, but the ownership eventually devolved to the Perrys. In 1728, the Perry family resurveyed the property and sold 840 acres of it to a Quaker, Philip Thomas. The eastern sector of the property, Perry Neck, was sold to Benjamin Chew in 1734. Philip Thomas retained ownership of Perry Point until his death in 1763. His son, Samuel Thomas, inherited 570 acres, and another son, Richard, received the remaining 270 acres. Samuel is believed to have built and occupied a farmstead on the property between 1763 and 1783, by which time it contained dwellings, barns, an orchard, a mill, and a wharf. Perry Point was sold to the Holmes family in 1798 and then to John Stump in 1800. Stump owned over 500 acres, which he maintained with the

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

help of slaves. His son John inherited the property upon his death, and over the nineteenth century, the size of the property fluctuated somewhat as land was purchased or sold to meet family needs, and a right-of-way was granted to the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad in 1848. The Stump family left the plantation during the Civil War, and the Union briefly used the property as a mule training school, causing significant damage to the mansion house and grounds. The family later returned and restored the farm. The second John Stump died in 1896, leaving the plantation to his 10 children, who were unable to manage it well.

The Stump family held onto Perry Point until 1918. As World War I raged overseas, the U.S. Government purchased 516 acres of Perry Point for \$152,500 on April 22, 1918 as a site for a new ammonium nitrate plant, to be operated by the Atlas Powder Co. Ammonium nitrate powder was used to make high-explosive shells. Perry Point's location between Philadelphia and Baltimore along a key railroad line was ideal for the manufacture and shipment of large quantities of nitrate powder, and much of the land was already cleared for farming. The government signed a contract with Atlas on February 1, 1918, and Atlas in turn retained a general contractor on February 25, 1918, weeks before the land deed was finalized. Contractor Fred T. Ley & Co., Inc. of Springfield, MA, was chosen to construct the plant and an entire town to accommodate a projected 5,000 employees. The Ley firm also constructed military bases and went on to build such notable buildings as the Chrysler Building in New York City. Ground was broken at Perry Point on March 3, 1918, and the plant and many other buildings went up and began operation within the breathtakingly short span of just 124 calendar days. The plant began nitrate production operations on July 5, 1918, and completion of the village continued into the fall months. It was said that some of the village houses were put up in a day.

Unlike a number of other defense plant towns, Perry Point's community was intended to be permanent, and the 44-building plant was designed to be suitable for other industrial uses. As such, the completed village offered attractive amenities and was more substantial in character than many of its peers. The "ideal village" included a variety of housing options, including ten different models of permanent frame single-family homes, plus permanent apartments and boardinghouse quarters, temporary bungalow dwellings, and rough temporary bunkhouses to house the Ley employees. The Perry Point mansion, adjacent mill, and several outbuildings were retained and incorporated into the new town.

As buildings were completed during the summer and early fall of 1918, Perry Point's new village was immediately occupied by Atlas employees and their families, plus military personnel. By late September, 150 families had moved in. The maximum number of employees working onsite at one time was 5,448, which probably included both Ley and Atlas employees. The community included 281 buildings in total, including six boardinghouses, two stores, 20 permanent bunkhouses, approximately 248 houses, a clubhouse, movie theater, commissary, firehouse, and school. The theater and school were completed by mid-November and put into use immediately. Gently curved lettered avenues and numbered streets formed loops, with Third Street serving as a primary axis between the Clubhouse at the west and the Theater at the east. The 600-seat Theater, designed by B.R. Stevens, anchored a main circle at the intersection of Avenue D and Third Street where two quarter-round store buildings with apartments stood, as well as the firehouse. Here, the village area was connected to the plant and quarters areas of the community. To the southeast was the new ammonium nitrate plant, the railroad spur line, quarters and garages, and a majestic power plant which serviced both the industrial complex and the Village. A modern water plant drew and filtered water from the Susquehanna, and miles of underground sewers, water pipes, and conveyor tunnels connected the various parts of the community and plant.

Perry Point Village reflected principles of the newly introduced Garden City planning movement, with its harmonious Colonial Revival architecture, landscaped islands and tree-lined avenues, riverfront siting, abundant green spaces, and carefully planned vistas. Its construction was documented in American Architect and Builder magazine, along with numerous other "defense-plant towns" built by private contractors on behalf of the United States. Dozens of such towns were constructed on an emergency basis, and were often designed by collaboration of rising architects, planners, and landscape designers embracing the Garden City

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

movement. As such, they were collectively influential in introducing this planning mode nationwide. The choice of Colonial Revival was popular for such towns, as it reinforced traditional American ideals. Even before the U.S. entered the war, Horace B. Mann, senior partner of Mann and MacNeille, had called for Colonial Revival to be adapted as America's national style. Mann and MacNeille used Colonial Revival for the housing it designed at the Atlas Powder Co. town at Perry Point, as well as the housing for the Merchant Shipyard Corporation at Bristol, PA in 1918. In 1916, before the war began, Mann and MacNeille also designed the Colonial Revival company town for the Mount Union Refractories Company at Kistler, PA. Kistler was documented by the Historic American Buildings Survey in 1990 (HABS No. PA-5976).

Perry Point Village had only existed a few months when the Armistice was signed on November 11, 1918, and the ammonium nitrate plant ceased operation. A new use for the site was found almost immediately, when the U.S. Public Health Service took over control of the reservation on March 3, 1919. The site was repurposed for the hospitalization of disabled War Risk beneficiaries and as a storage depot for surplus hospital supplies. Former quarters buildings became temporary hospital wards until the first few hospital buildings were erected. From this point on, Perry Point Village became housing for those who worked at the growing hospital. The railroad and plant area became the supply depot and the former plant thus remained a military employment base. Most of the Village continued in use, although nearly half of the housing was demolished fairly soon. All houses in the area north of Second Street and west of Avenue D were razed at an unknown date prior to 1930. The community clubhouse was repurposed as the Red Cross headquarters, and hosted major community and social events for decades. As late as the 1940s, the school taught approximately 65 pupils in kindergarten through eighth grade.

The U.S. Veterans Bureau took over the site on May 1, 1922, and the first of many permanent hospital buildings in the circle area (Buildings 1-5) were erected. The Public Health Service continued to operate a small supply depot, but operations of the site thereafter were dedicated primarily to the care and rehabilitation of veterans. Occupational therapy and mental health care were particular emphases. The hospital continued to grow and add buildings throughout the 1920s and into the 1930s. For a brief time in 1923, government officials renamed the installation Federal Park, but objections from local families and Stump descendants eventually resulted in the name reverting back to the historic name of Perry Point in June 1924. In 1930, the modern Veterans Administration agency was formed under the signature of President Herbert Hoover. Several new buildings were added to the hospital in the 1940s, 1960s, and 1980s-1990s. In 1995, Perry Point was integrated into the VA Maryland Health Care System, along with three Baltimore-area facilities.

Over time, the employee community continued to thrive, but many physical changes occurred within the Village beginning in the 1950s. The theater was closed in 1956, and both it and the eight-grade primary school were demolished by the 1960s. The current main entrance to Perry Point was also changed from Avenue D to First Street by this time. The power plant was demolished c. 1972, and the clubhouse and two store buildings bracketing Third Street were removed during the 1970s. The houses south of Second Street were largely retained into the 1970s, when time, use, and weather began to take its toll and building records indicate that major alterations and individual demolitions began to occur. The houses themselves were changed physically with a number of unsympathetic alterations, namely residing of every house first with large shingles at an unknown date, and then with vinyl siding applied c. 1984-1985. Beginning in the late 1970s, replacement of original windows began, and nearly all windows were eventually replaced on the majority of the houses. Porches were altered with concrete steps and new screening on some houses, and later with replacement of original columns, balustrades, and floors and cladding of the ceilings on many houses. In the early 1990s, kitchen remodeling and lead-paint encapsulation work was completed. Residential use of most of the houses by hospital employees continued into the mid-1990s, but when the government raised rents on the houses, most tenants began seeking housing off-post and the housing program dwindled. At present, several of the houses are still in use through cooperative programs, functioning as transitional housing for veterans and as residences for VISTA volunteers. One house is a guest house and another has been converted to use as the Perry Point Museum.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

Justification:

Previous cultural resources investigations have resulted in the listing of the Perry Point Mansion House (CE-146) and Mill (CE-244) on the National Register of Historic Places (1975), and a determination of eligibility for the hospital complex. The Perry Point Village housing was not included within these prior evaluations, and also differs significantly in context. For the purpose of this DOE, it is being treated and evaluated separately as a district resource.

Perry Point Village is an example of a World War I defense-industry town, constructed on an emergency basis by designers who embraced both Garden City suburban planning ideals and the Colonial Revival architectural style. Compared with such contemporary developments as Atlantic Heights (Portsmouth, NH) and the Shipyard Apartments (Newport News, VA), the Atlas Powder Co. town at Perry Point was an attractive and even upscale suburban-style complex, with unusually spacious houses and an unparalleled setting. As the home of a state-of-the-art nitrate plant, Perry Point initially played an important national and international role as a defense supply plant. Over the next several decades of hospital use, Perry Point Village housed a significant number of VA employees, and thus continued to function as a company town of sorts into very recent years. Although Perry Point Village still shows evidence of its original design and association with both the Garden City planning movement and emergency/company town design, the loss of key community buildings and selected houses, changes to traffic patterns, removal of entire sectors of the development north of Second Street, and exterior alterations to every remaining house, has diminished its overall integrity to a point where it fails to convey its association with these important national design trends. When compared with other surviving peers, its overall loss of integrity is significant. Since better-preserved examples of Colonial Revival, Garden City, and emergency/defense towns exist elsewhere in the country, such as the very intact development at Atlantic Heights, Perry Point Village is recommended not eligible under Criterion A of the National Register.

Limited research has not revealed any association of the Village with individuals who are or were highly significant in the history of the local or national community. Although its designers (Mann and MacNeille) and builders (Fred T. Ley and Co.) had some importance in their era as planners and builders of comparable large developments, they were by no means the only such firms, nor the most prominent of their kind. Therefore, Perry Point Village is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion B.

Perry Point Village was evaluated as an example of a district featuring good examples of the Colonial Revival style of middle-class employee housing. Although the Village when constructed was a landmark example of a Colonial Revival employee village, subsequent demolitions of all of the community buildings plus certain houses here and there has left the overall setting somewhat altered. In addition, most of the houses have been altered with unsympathetic modern materials and there has been considerable loss of historic fabric on the exteriors. Those houses which retain original windows or porch elements are typically those in the worst condition and most are currently slated for demolition due to their deterioration. Although the original design of the houses, and the overall design landscaping of the village are still evident, and the house interiors are generally intact, Perry Point Village lacks integrity of exterior materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. As such, it is recommended not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

The buildings on this property represent common examples of wood framing and are not likely to provide new information on this construction type that is not already available through other means. Likewise, the village area has been extensively disturbed during construction activities in 1918, making the likelihood of archeological findings from previous time periods unlikely. Therefore the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW


Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:_____
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services_____
Date_____
Reviewer, National Register Program_____
Date










Revised May 19, 2006
 Revised June 14, 2006
 Revised June 15, 2006
 Revised June 20, 2006
 Revised July 27, 2006

 HOUSES TO BE DEMOLISHED

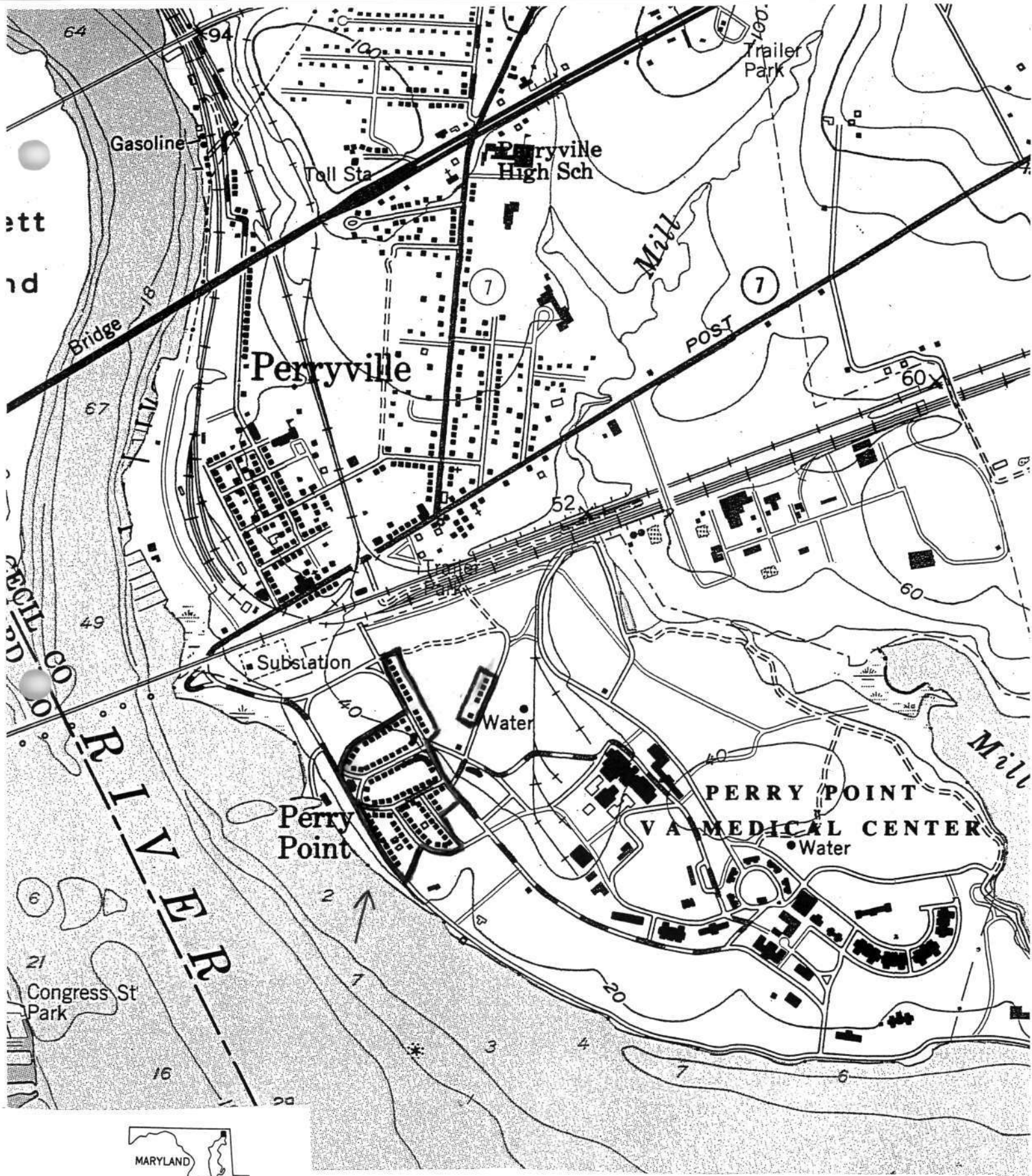
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 #1138,1146,1152,1155,
 #1163,#1173,1069,1080,1156



SPREADSHEET LEGEND

-  DEMOLITION
-  OCCUPIED
-  VACANT
-  NCCC
-  STUDENT HOUSING
-  GUEST HOUSE
-  VOL SVC & PERRY POINT MUSEUM
-  TRANSITIONAL HOUSING (CWT)
-  TRANSITIONAL HOUSING (CHP)

CE-1552



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

CE-1552
 PERRY POINT VILLAGE
 CECIL COUNTY, MD

HAVRE DE GRACE, MD.

39076-E1-TF-024

1953
 PHOTOREVISED 1985
 DMA 5763 II SE-SERIES V833

FRANKLIN MAPS
 1007 RACE STREET
 PHILA., PA. 19107
 (215) 503-7371

PHOTO CAPTIONS

CE-1552

Perry Point Village

V.A. Medical Center at Perry Point

Perryville, Cecil County, Maryland

Katherine Farnham, photographer

January 10, 2008

1. View to SE from present main entrance approach, showing houses on Avenue D.
2. View to S on Avenue D from original Avenue D entrance.
3. Intact stretch of houses on Avenue D, looking SE.
4. Houses on Second St., looking SW from Avenue D.
5. View of former clubhouse location on Avenue A, looking SE.
6. View to E on Third St. from former clubhouse location.
7. View to W on Third St. from former main circle.
8. View to NW from Avenue D and circle, showing open Area E.
9. View to SE of former main circle, from Area E.
10. View to S on Avenue A.
11. View to NW on Avenue B.
12. View to NW on Avenue C.
13. View to N on Avenue C, showing open area C.
14. View to E on S. Fourth St. at corner of Avenue B.
15. View to SW on N. Fourth St., showing only extant examples of house types D-8 (rear) and D-10.
16. 1143 Fourth St., to SW (Type D-1).
17. 1069 Third St., to NW (Type D-2).

CE-1552 CAPTIONS

p. 2

18. 1069 Third St., to NE (Type D-2).
19. 1095 Third St., to SE (Type D-3).
20. 1150 Avenue B, to NW (Type D-3 with extension).
21. 1155 Avenue A, to ENE (Type D-4).
22. Living room interior, 1152 Avenue A (Type D-4), to SE.
23. 1077 Third St., to NE (Type D-5).
24. 1130 Avenue C at Fifth St., to NW (Type D-6).
25. 1176 Avenue D, to NE (Type D-7).
26. 1181 N. Fourth St., to N (only extant example of Type D-8).
27. 1165 Avenue D, to NE (Type D-9).
28. 1184 N. Fourth St., to NW (one of four extant examples of Type D-10).

HISTORIC VIEWS

29. Ca. 1918 view of Community Clubhouse on Avenue A, looking SE (see #5).
30. Ca. 1918 view to E on Third St. toward main circle and theater, from clubhouse (see #6).
31. Ca. 1919 view to W on Third St. toward clubhouse, showing main circle (see #7).
32. 1918 view to NE of Type D-7 at 1176 Avenue D (see #25).
33. Aerial view, ca. 1919.
34. Aerial view, ca. 1960. Theater and housing area north of 2nd St. now gone.





CE - 1552

Perry Point Village, VA Med. Ctr. at Perry Point
Cecil Co., MD

Katherine Farnham

1/10/2008

MD SHPO

<ND> 12 004 @ BN 44 7986 01.15.08 AC+04 MS-01 6R02
*ZT-1005 031 N N N N N

View to S from original entrance down Avenue D

#2 of 28





CE-1552

Perry Point Village, VA Med. Ctr. at Perry Point

Cecil Co., MD

Katherine Farnham

1/10/2008

MD SHPO

```
<NO. 15 >002 @ BN N N N N-42 7986 01.15.08 AC+05 AS-01 GR02
*2+-1005 031
```

Houses on Second St., view to SW from Avenue D

#4 of 28



CE-1552

Perry Point Village, VA Med. Ctr. at Perry Point

Cecil Co., MD

Katherine Farnham

1/10/2008

MD SHPO

View of former clubhouse location on Avenue A, to SE

#5 of 28



CE-1552

Perry Point Village, VA Med. Ctr. at Perry Point
Cecil Co., MD

Katherine Farnham

1/10/2008

*27-1805 031
 AND-22
 Y014 @ BN
 N N N N-20 7986 01.15.08 AC+04 AS-01 GR02
 OPHS DV

View to E on 3rd St. from former clubhouse location

#6 of 28



CE-1552

Perry Point Village, VA Med. Ctr. at Perry Point

Cecil Co., MD

Katherine Farnham

1/10/2008

MD SHPO

*2+-1005031 N N N N N-55 7986 01.15.08 AC+04 AS-01 GR02
<NO. 15 >007 @ BN

View to W on 3rd St. from former main circle

#1 of 28



CE-1552

Perry Point Village, VA Med. Ctr. at Perry Point

Cecil Co., MD

Katherine Farnham

1/10/2008

MD SHPO

View to NW from Avenue D, showing open area E

#8 of 28



CE-1552

Perry Point Village, VA Med. Ctr. at Perry Point

Cecil Co., MD

Katherine Farnham

1/10/2008

MD SHPD

*2+-1005 001 N N N-3-50 7986 01.15.08 AC+04 08-01 6R02
<NP> 9 >001 @ BN NB @ 100< 6

View to SE of former main circle, from Area E

9 of 28



CE - 1552

Perry Point Village, VA Med. Ctr. at Perry Point

Cecil Co., MD

Katherine Farnham

1/10/2008

MD SHPO

View to S on Avenue A

#10 of 28

<ND-28> 012 @ BN
*2f-1005 031 N N N-2-05 7986 01.15.08 AC+05 AS-01 6R02



CE-1552

Perry Point Village, VA Med. Ctr. at Perry Point
Cecil Co., MD

Katherine Farnham

1/10/2008

MD SHPO

View to NW on Avenue B from Fifth St.

#11 of 28

<NP.1B> 010 @ BN
*2+-1005 031 N N N N N-32 7986 01.15.08 AC+04 AS-01 GR02



CE-1552

Perry Point Village, VA Med. Ctr. at Perry Point

Cecil Co., MD

Katherine Farnham

1/10/2008

MD SHPO

2008 10-04 90+04 88.51.10 9862 51-1-N N N 100 0001-+2*
N N N-1-15 7986 01.15.08 40+06 45-01 6R02 N8 @ 600< 21.02

View to NW on Avenue C from Fifth St.

#12 of 28



CE - 1552

Perry Point Village, VA Med. Ctr. at Perry Point

Cecil Co., MD

Katherine Farnham

1/10/2008

MD SHPO

<NO. 16 >008 @ BN *27-1005 031 N N N N N N N N-24 7986 01.15.08 MC+04 MS-01 GR02

View to N on Avenue C, showing open area C

#13 of 28



CE-1552

Perry Point Village, VA Med. Ctr. at Perry Point

Cecil Co., MD

Katherine Farnham

1/10/2008

MD SHPO

View to E on S. Fourth St., at corner of Avenue B

#14 of 28

*J2+1005031 N N N+1-33 2986 01.15.08 MC+04 MS-01 0802
<ND.19 >011 @BN NB @ 110< 6T.0N>



CE-1552

Perry Point Village, VA Med. Ctr. at Perry Point
Cecil Co., MD

Katherine Farnham

1/10/2008

MD SHPD

Houses on N. 4th St., view to SW (only extant examples
of Type D-8 and Type D-10)

#15 of 28





CE-1552

Perry Point Village, VA Med. Ctr. at Perry Point

Cecil G., MD

Katherine Farnham

1/10/2008

MD SHPO

1069 3rd St., to NW (Type D-2)

#17 of 28



CE-1552

Perry Point Village, VA Med. Ctr. at Perry Point
Cecil Co., MD

Katherine Farnham

1/10/2008

MD SHPD

<NO.25> 017 @ BN
*27-1805 031 N N N N-56 7986 01.15.08 AC+04 NS-01 GR02

View to NE of 1069 3rd St. (Type D-2)

#18 of 28



CE-1552

Perry Point Village, VA Med. Ctr. at Perry Point

Cecil Co., MD

Katherine Farnham

1/10/2008

MD SHPD

1095 3rd St, to SE (Type D-3)

#19 of 28



CE-1552

Perry Point Village, VA Med. Ctr. at Perry Point

Cecil Co., MD

Katherine Farnham

1/10/2008

MD SHPO

1150 Avenue B, to NW (Type D-3 modified)

#20 of 28



CE-1552

Perry Point Village; VA Med. Ctr. at Perry Point

Cecil Co., MD

Katherine Farnham

1/10/2008

MD SHPO

1155 Avenue A, to ENE (Type D-4)

#21 of 28



CE-1552

Perry Point Village, VA Med. Ctr. at Perry Point

Cecil Co., MD

Katherine Farnham

1/10/2008

MD SHPO

Living room interior, 1152 Avenue A (Type D-4), to SE

#22 of 28



CE-1552

Perry Point Village, VA Med. Ctr. at Perry Point

Cecil Co., MD

Katherine Farnham

1/10/2008

MD SHPO

1077 3rd St. NE (Type D-5)

#23 of 28



CE-1552

Perry Point Village, VA Med. Ctr. at Perry Point
Cecil Co., MD

Katherine Farnham

1/10/2008

MD SHPO

1130 Avenue C / 5th St., to NW (Type D-6)

#24 of 28



CE-1552

Perry Point Village, VA Medical Ctr. at Perry Point
Cecil County, MD

Katherine Farnham

1/10/2008

MD SHPO

1176 Avenue D, to NE (Type D-7)

#25 of 28





CE-1552

Perry Point Village, VA Med. Ctr. at Perry Point

Cecil Co., MD

Katherine Farnham

1/10/2008

MD SHPO

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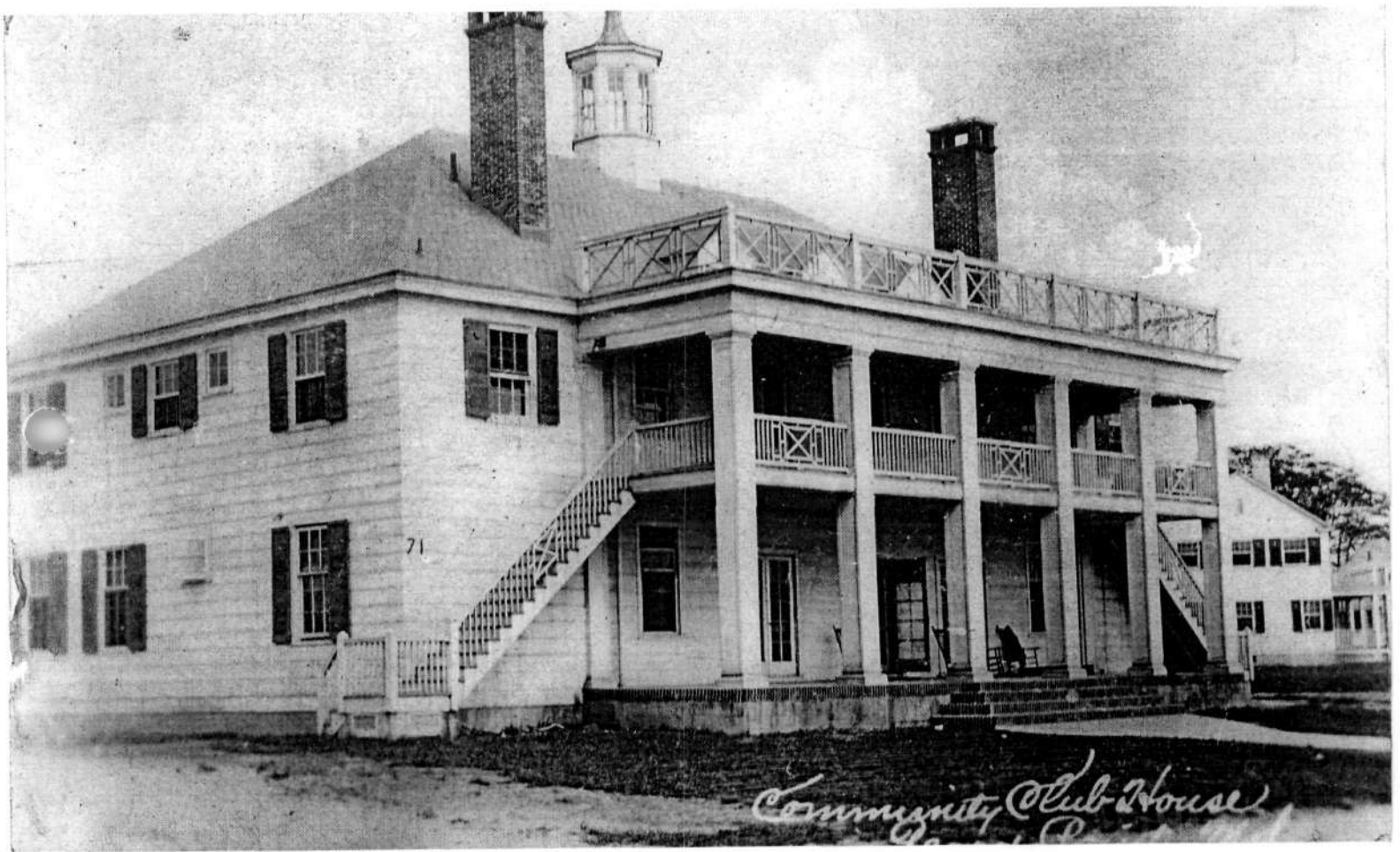
1165 Avenue D, to NE (Type D-9)

#27 of 28



OE-1552

#29



Community Club House

Community Club House at west end of 3rd St., ca. 1920

CE-1552

#30



LOOKING FROM THE CLUB TO THE THEATRE

View east up 3rd St., ca. 1918

CE-1552

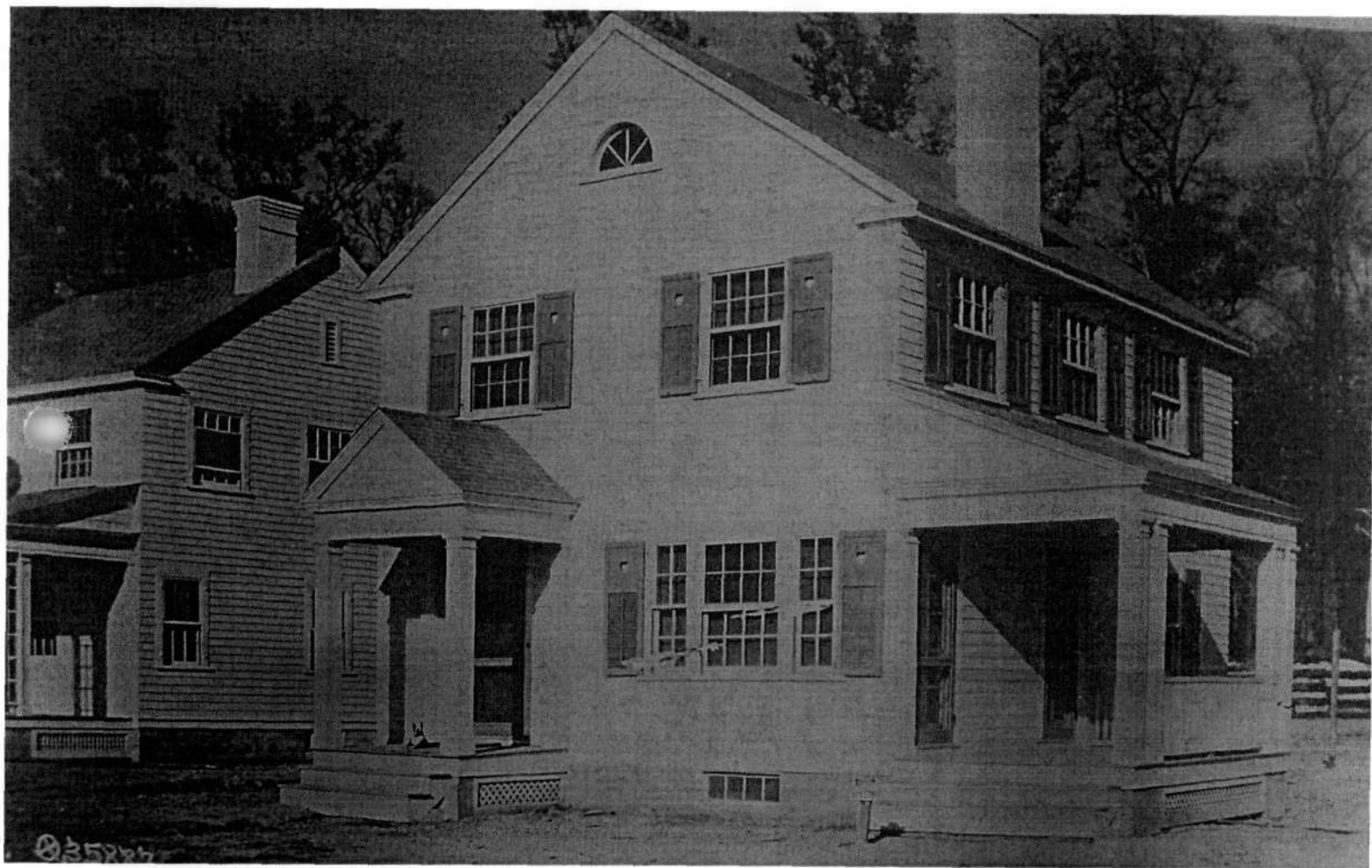
#31



View west on 3rd St. from Avenue D. c. 1919

CE-1552

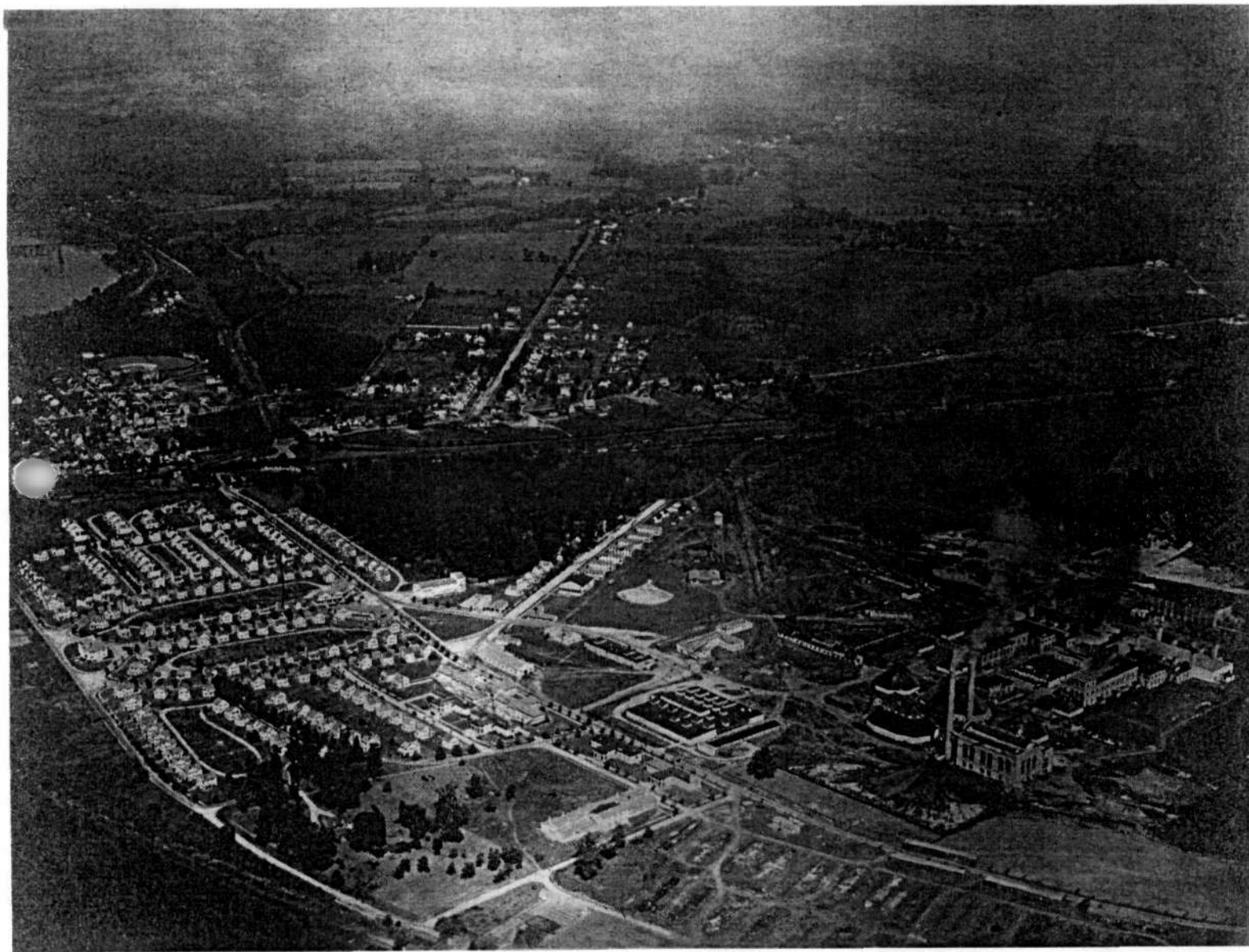
32



1176 Avenue D (Type D-7), 1918.

CE-1552

#33



Aerial View ca. 1920

CE-1552

#34



Aerial View ca. 1960

Perry Point Village, VA Medical Center at Perry Point
CE-1552

Housing on Avenues A, B, C, D, and 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, Streets
Perry Point, Cecil County, MD
1918
Public Access

Perry Point Village is a group of 81 permanent wood frame single-family dwellings constructed in 1918. The unincorporated village is located in Cecil County, Maryland on the eastern bank of the Susquehanna River adjacent to Chesapeake Bay. Located within the Perry Point Veterans' Medical Center, the village is comprised of approximately 33 acres of land. Much of the site is vacant land, either originally utilized for parking and recreation, or formerly occupied by houses that were previously demolished. The village was laid out with a network of north-south lettered avenues and east-west numbered streets, arranged in a Garden City-inspired plan incorporating curves, axial vistas, and ample green space. The two-story homes were designed in the Colonial Revival style and have 10 different designs.

Perry Point Village is eligible for listed in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for military and under Criterion C for community planning. Designed by the New York architecture firm Mann & MacNeille, Perry Point Village was constructed as worker housing for the adjacent Atlas Powder Co. ammonium nitrate plant which was constructed as part of the World War I effort. The land occupied by Perry Point Village was purchased by the United States government in 1918 and was leased to the Atlas Powder Co. Construction of the Village was overseen by the Housing Branch of the Army's Ordnance Department, Industrial Service Section, which was created in December 1917. When completed in 1918, the village included 248 houses, 20 permanent bunk houses, multiple boarding houses, a theater, two stores, club house, commissary, firehouse and school. Perry Point Village was designed utilizing the planning principles of the burgeoning Garden City movement with generous front lawns, curvilinear streets and services placed to the rear of the houses. The houses were designed in a simplified Colonial Revival style with modern conveniences and amenities. Construction of the Village was completed in the fall of 1918, shortly before the Armistice was signed on November 11, 1918. Though much of the Village was demolished following the Armistice, the remainder was later utilized for housing by the adjacent VA Center.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1552

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Perry Point Village, VA Medical Center at Perry Point

other

2. Location

street and number Housing on Avenues A, B, C, D, and 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, Streets not for publication

city, town Perry Point vicinity

county Cecil

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Office of Asset Enterprise Management

street and number 810 Vermont Avenue, NW telephone (202) 461-5682

city, town Washington state DC zip code 20420

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Cecil County GIS liber N/A folio N/A

city, town N/A tax map 34 tax parcel 44 tax ID number 0807138878, 0807027354

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☒ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
☐ Other:

6. Classification

| Category | Ownership | Current Function | Resource Count |
|--|--|---|-----------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture | Contributing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> building(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> private | <input type="checkbox"/> landscape | Noncontributing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> structure | <input type="checkbox"/> both | <input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade | 81 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> site | | <input type="checkbox"/> defense | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> object | | <input type="checkbox"/> domestic | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> education | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> funerary | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government | 81 |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> health care | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> industry | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> religion | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> social | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> work in progress | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown | 0 |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use | Total |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> other: | |
| | | | 83 |

Number of Contributing Resources
previously listed in the Inventory

7. Description

Inventory No. CE-1552

Condition

| | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> excellent | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated |
| <input type="checkbox"/> good | <input type="checkbox"/> ruins |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered |

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Perry Point Village is a group of 81 permanent wood-frame, single-family dwellings constructed in 1918 as a company town for the Atlas Powder Co, designed by the prominent New York City architecture and planning firm Mann & MacNeille. The unincorporated village is located in Cecil County, Maryland on the eastern bank of the Susquehanna River adjacent to Chesapeake Bay. Located within the Perry Point Veterans' Medical Center, the village is comprised of approximately 33 acres of land. Much of the site is vacant land, either originally utilized for parking and recreation, or formerly occupied by houses that were previously demolished. The village was laid out with a network of north-south lettered avenues and east-west numbered streets, arranged in a Garden City-inspired plan incorporating curves, axial vistas, and ample green space. Each street has a dedicated sidewalk and is planted with lines of mature trees, with different types of trees on each street. Houses are arranged in a type of "superblock," set with the front of each house facing outwardly on elliptical parcels of land. The rear of the houses faces into an open grassy area that was formerly utilized for recreation and vehicular parking.

The houses are grouped into two discontinuous areas. The large main area contains all but five houses, and is roughly bounded by Second Street on the north, Avenue D on the east, Fifth Street on the south, and Avenue A on the west. A smaller area of five adjacent houses, including the only surviving examples of house model D-8, is located on the northeastern extension of Fourth Street, to the rear of the modern firehouse. The Perry Point Village boundary encompasses all houses that survive from the original development. Although houses formerly existed beyond these boundaries, they were demolished by the 1930s.

Ten different models of houses were included in the village. The Village also originally included a clubhouse, theater, apartment quarters, and school, all of which have been demolished over time. Out of 81 extant houses, 19 houses are utilized for housing related to the Perry Point VAMC, 1 house is utilized for the Perry Point museum and the remaining 61 houses are vacant. The occupied houses survive in fair condition and have been renovated over their history with the installation of modern siding, windows and interior finishes. The vacant houses survive in deteriorated condition and have generally been vacant with little maintenance for over a decade and do not have operable systems. These houses exhibit significant conditions of deterioration on the exterior including: failing siding, collapsed porches, broken windows, missing doors, and failing roofs. On the interior, the vacant houses exhibit conditions of deterioration including: failing paint and plaster, collapsed floors, water damage, vandalism and overall disrepair.

The 81 houses are all of wood balloon-frame construction, and are set on concrete foundations containing full-size windowed basements. Examples of all 10 original models are extant, although there is only one surviving Type D-8 cottage (1181 N. Fourth St.). Each house has a front or side-gabled roof clad in asphalt shingles, one or two brick chimneys, and at least one large front or side porch. All of the houses originally had wood clapboard siding but are now clad in vinyl clapboard siding, except for one house, 1186 N. Fourth Street, which has stucco siding. Front doors are generally intact, and usually feature six lights over one or two panels. Side and rear doors generally survive as well. These doors typically feature modern glazed clear-aluminum storm

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1552

Perry Point Village
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 1

doors. In general, the doors function poorly and many have been damaged due to vandalism. Original windows were typically double-hung wood sash windows with four-over-four, six-over-six, or eight-over eight patterns, and some models have single or paired multi-light wood casement windows flanking the fireplaces or lighting rooms under low eaves. On most dwellings, all windows have been replaced with modern vinyl double-hung or casement sash, except for the half-moon gable windows used on certain models. A handful of houses have retained most of their original windows. Original paneled and louvered shutters have not survived, and have been replaced with modern louvered shutters on some houses. Likewise, the original clapboard and wood shingle siding was replaced with long wood shingles or asphalt by the 1970s, and then covered over with vinyl clapboard during the mid-1980s. Porches generally have lost most original fabric except the floor, ceiling, and some lattice skirting panels. Original porch columns and balustrades have generally not survived except on a handful of houses. Screening has been applied to many of the larger porches. Original side and rear door hoods and trellises have survived on several houses. In general, the houses retain their original appearance and composition, though integrity has been compromised through the use of modern materials.

The interiors of the houses are generous in size with full basements, kitchens, living rooms, dining rooms, full bathroom and multiple bedrooms with multiple in-room closets and hallway closets. Houses range between 2,500 and 3,700 square feet and have a spacious feeling of middle-class living. Interiors feature plastered walls (gypsum board in areas), plain Craftsman-style moldings, hardwood flooring, built-in kitchen and pantry cabinetry, full second-floor bathrooms, and working living room fireplaces constructed of brick with painted wood mantles and surrounds. Built-in buffets and corner cabinets are extant in several but survive in a state of deterioration. The front entrance generally opens directly into the living room, although a few models have a separate front entrance hall. The living rooms are book ended with the fire place at one end, and the stair to the second floor at the other. The stairs are constructed of wood, generally with stained handrails, newel posts and treads with painted balusters, risers and stringers. Within the living rooms, there are large metal grates which formerly were part of the houses' gravity heating system. Modern ducted HVAC systems or radiant systems with aluminum baseboard units were later installed. Interiors contain from six to eight rooms and one full bath, depending on model. Interiors of the houses are mostly intact, with most renovations occurring in the kitchens and bathrooms. Bathrooms generally have built-in cast iron tubs with either ceramic tile surrounds or modern vinyl surrounds with either wall-mounted sinks or modern vanities. Original wall surfaces, moldings, and flooring are uniformly present, though carpeting and ceiling resurfacing have occurred in some houses. The houses have a combination of original and modern electrical and plumbing systems, though these systems are only operable in the 19 occupied houses.

Representative photographs and floor plans of Perry Point Village are enclosed with this document.

8. Significance

Inventory No. CE-1552

| Period | Areas of Significance | Check and justify below | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699 | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> economics | <input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine | <input type="checkbox"/> performing arts | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799 | <input type="checkbox"/> archeology | <input type="checkbox"/> education | <input type="checkbox"/> industry | <input type="checkbox"/> philosophy | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899 | <input type="checkbox"/> architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> invention | <input type="checkbox"/> politics/government | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999 | <input type="checkbox"/> art | <input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ | <input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> religion | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2000- | <input type="checkbox"/> commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> law | <input type="checkbox"/> science | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> communications | <input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> literature | <input type="checkbox"/> social history | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning | <input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ | <input type="checkbox"/> maritime history | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> settlement | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military | <input type="checkbox"/> other: _____ | |

| | | | |
|---------------------------|------|--------------------------|--|
| Specific dates | 1918 | Architect/Builder | Mann & MacNeille, Architect / Fred T. Ley and Co., Builder |
| Construction dates | 1918 | | |

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register ☐ Maryland Register ☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Perry Point Village, constructed in 1918, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for military and under Criterion C for community planning. Designed by the New York architecture firm Mann & MacNeille, Perry Point Village was constructed as worker housing for the adjacent Atlas Powder Company which was constructed as part of the war effort. The land occupied by Perry Point Village was purchased by the United States government in 1918 and was leased to the Atlas Powder Company for the construction of an ammonium nitrate plant as well as a corresponding residential community for the influx of workers. Construction of the Village was overseen by the Housing Branch of the Army's Ordnance Department, Industrial Service Section, which was created in December 1917. When completed in 1918, the village included 248 houses, 20 permanent bunk houses, multiple boarding houses, a theater, two stores, club house, commissary, firehouse and school. The Village was designed to be a permanent community of high-quality design and construction. The architecture firm Mann & MacNeille was known for its company town construction, having recently designed the Mount Union Refractories Company town in Kistler, PA in 1916. Mann & MacNeille designed multiple company towns during the 1910s, specifically utilizing the Colonial Revival aesthetic as a representation of American independence. Perry Point Village was designed utilizing the planning principles of the burgeoning Garden City movement with generous front lawns, curvilinear streets and services placed to the rear of the houses. The houses were designed in a simplified Colonial Revival style with modern conveniences and amenities. Construction of the Village was completed in the fall of 1918, shortly before the Armistice was signed on November 11, 1918. Although just completed, with the Armistice signed, the ammonium nitrate plant was no longer needed by the Atlas Powder Company, and it along with the Village were returned to the possession of the United States Public Health Services in March 1919 with the grounds converted for use as a Veterans medical center. Although many of the buildings within the Village were demolished shortly thereafter, the remaining houses were utilized as residences for the health center employees until the early 2000s when a majority of the houses were vacated. The Village is located on the grounds of what is now known as the Perry Point Veterans Medical Center.

Perry Point Village was determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places on February 29, 2008.

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Historic Context¹

Perry Point Village is located within the Perry Point VA Medical Center which occupies a 373.685-acre parcel fronting on the Susquehanna River and Chesapeake Bay west of Mill Creek. This area was occupied by the Susquehannock tribes prior to European settlement. Early European ownership of the land is somewhat murky; two adjacent tracts totaling 1,000 acres (Perry Point and Perry Neck) were patented in 1658 by John Bateman, Councilor to Governor Cecilius Calvert, Second Lord Baltimore who died in 1664 and left them to his only daughter. In 1680, the land known as Susquehanna Manor was granted by Lord Baltimore to his cousin George Talbot. Conflicts over the apparent dual ownership of the Perry Point land continued between Bateman's heirs (the Perrys) and the Talbot family over the next several decades. It is possible that Talbot family members resided at the site between 1680 and 1717, but the ownership eventually devolved to the Perry family. In 1728, the Perry family resurveyed the property and sold 840 acres of it to a Quaker, Philip Thomas. The eastern sector of the property, Perry Neck, was sold to Benjamin Chew in 1734. Philip Thomas retained ownership of Perry Point until his death in 1763. His son, Samuel Thomas, inherited 570 acres, and another son, Richard, received the remaining 270 acres. Samuel is believed to have built and occupied a farmstead on the property between 1763 and 1783, by which time it contained dwellings, barns, an orchard, a mill, and a wharf. Perry Point was sold to the Holmes family in 1798 and then to John Stump in 1800. Stump owned over 500 acres, which he maintained with the help of slaves. His son John II inherited the property upon his death, and over the nineteenth century, the size of the property fluctuated somewhat as land was purchased or sold to meet family needs, and a right-of-way was granted to the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad in 1848. The Stump family retained ownership, but left the plantation during the Civil War, and the Union Army briefly used the property as a mule training school, causing significant damage to the mansion house and grounds. The family later returned and restored the farm. John Stump II died in 1896, leaving the plantation to his 10 children.

Atlas Powder Company and the Perry Point Ammonium Nitrate Plant

The Stump family maintained ownership of Perry Point until 1918 when the site was purchased by the United States government for \$152,500 as the proposed site for an ammonium nitrate plant to assist in the war effort.² Ammonium nitrate is a chemical compound that was utilized in the production of military explosives. These explosives were utilized in military armaments including artillery shells. Upon President Woodrow Wilson's declaration of War on April 6, 1917, a massive armament campaign was undertaken by the federal government. As part of this campaign, numerous federal agencies were formed to assist in the construction of shipyards, factories, hospitals and housing. One liability recognized by the Army's Ordinance Department was a lack of

¹ Historic Context Provided by previous MIHP Inventories completed by Katherine Farnham (2007) for Perry Point Village and by Benjamin Riggle (2011) for the Perry Point Ammonium Nitrate Plant. Narrative revised and updated.

² Sturgill, Erika Quesenbery. "The Plantation That Became a Veteran's Hospital." Cecil Whig. Adams Publishing Group, LLC, 11 June 2016. Web. 21 Mar. 2017.

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ammonium nitrate production capabilities due to limited raw materials. In order to meet the Army's needs for ammonium nitrate production, the federal government contracted with the Atlas Powder Company to utilize the Brunner-Mond process, developed in the United Kingdom, at a new ammonium nitrate plant to be constructed at Perry Point. Although the land and buildings to be constructed would be owned by the federal government, Atlas operated as the government's agent and was responsible for construction and operations.

The Atlas Powder Company's history can be traced back to the 1880s and the purchase of multiple smaller explosives companies by the DuPont Company. Following DuPont's breakup by the federal government in 1912 utilizing the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, the Atlas Powder Company was formed on October 18, 1912 and commenced business on January 1, 1913. The company grew under independent ownership and purchased the Giant Powder Company in 1915. By 1918, the company had production capabilities of 90,000,000 pounds of dynamite produced at plants throughout the United States and Canada.³

Perry Point was chosen for its strategic location along the high speed Pennsylvania Railroad line connecting Philadelphia and Washington, DC, as well as its accessibility to the Chesapeake Bay and Susquehanna River. With the land already cleared for farming, Perry Point was ideal for hasty construction. The federal government signed a contract with Atlas on February 1, 1918, and Atlas in turn retained a general contractor on February 25, 1918, weeks before the land deed was finalized. Contractor Fred T. Ley & Co., Inc. of Springfield, MA, was chosen to construct the plant and an entire town to accommodate a projected 5,000 employees. The Ley Firm was chosen due to its familiarity with the construction of military bases. The proposed plant would cost \$6 million (\$96 million in 2017), would include 44 buildings constructed of concrete and would produce 100,000 tons of ammonium nitrate per year. It was anticipated that the plant would be operational by July 1, 1918, an unprecedented timeline for such a large facility. In order to meet this deadline, 8,000 men worked around the clock to construct the plant.

Ground was broken at Perry Point on March 3, 1918, and the plant began ammonium nitrate production operations on July 5, 1918. When opened, the Perry Point plant was the largest operational ammonium nitrate plant in the world with a production capacity of 300 tons daily. The plant's capacity was nearly double that of the entire American chemical industry in 1918. The plant operated through the winter of 1918 when production was halted following the declaration of armistice on November 11th.

Housing and the War Effort

Although the world had been at war for over three years, the United States was unprepared when war was declared on Germany in 1917. Massive needs for the war effort demanded increased production of war materials at both existing and new factories. With unions on the rise, and labor unrest palpable, the federal

³ Moody Manual Company, comp. "Industrials." Moody's Manual of Railroads and Corporation Securities III (1918): 142. Web.

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government was forced to address labor concerns as part of the war effort. Much of the strain caused by the war effort was precipitated by the lack of housing for factory workers. In existing manufacturing areas, housing conditions near factories and shipyards were poor and many workers lived in squalor. Growing numbers of workers relocated to neighborhoods adjacent to factories which caused rent to increase and led to anger amongst the rank and file. Understanding that labor unrest could lead to serious production losses and hurt the war effort, the federal government was forced to find a solution to the war housing problem.⁴ As with the ammonium nitrate issue, the federal government looked to the United Kingdom for a solution to the wartime housing problem.

Following the British example, the United States government sought to satisfy labor concerns through the construction of worker housing near manufacturing plants. Three war agencies were established in 1917 to create worker housing: the Army Ordinance Department, Industrial Service Section's Housing Branch (Housing Branch), the United States Housing Corporation formed by the Labor Department and the Emergency Fleet Corporation formed by the Navy. These three agencies would oversee the construction of living quarters for thousands of wartime workers.⁵ Unlike the military whose forces often were located in drab barracks and tents, these agencies were formed to guide the design and construction of worker housing and to provide a higher standard of housing. These agencies employed architects, planners and landscape architects to oversee the residential developments and to maintain a minimum quality of housing in order to minimize labor unrest.

Perry Point Village History

Development of the Perry Point ammonium nitrate plant was initiated by the Army Ordinance Department which realized the country did not have the capacity to produce the amount of material required by the war effort. As the war production effort burgeoned in late 1917, the Ordinance Department created the Housing Branch to "supervise the scope and design of housing projects for industrial workers at private and Government-owned plants where ordinance material was manufactured."⁶ The Housing Branch "outlined the general scheme of development, prepared sketch plans for buildings and street layouts, estimated costs, and approved the developed projects."⁷ The Housing Branch was led by chief architect Perry R. MacNeille of New York who had significant experience with planned communities prior to the onset of war.

Of utmost importance to the Housing Branch was the creation of worker housing where new production facilities were to be constructed. While Perry Point was sited well for a new plant, the lack of available housing presented a significant problem. When the Atlas Powder Company plant was authorized in March 1918, the

⁴ Schaffer, Ronald. *America in the Great War: The Rise of the War Welfare State*. New York: Oxford UP, 1991. 69-71. Print.

⁵ Schaffer: 70.

⁶ United States. Historical Branch. War Plans Division. *A Handbook of Economic Agencies of the War of 1917*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1919. Print. Monograph No.3.

⁷ Ibid.

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Housing Branch developed a plan for an associated company town that would house the plant's workers. Design of Perry Point Village fell to the firm of Mann & MacNeille, of which Perry R. MacNeille was a partner. Having previously planned company towns including the Mount Union Refractories Company in Kistler, PA, the firm was well suited to this type of development. In May 1918, Mann & MacNeille prepared a "report outlining the needs and approximating the cost of a development comprising 160 dwellings, three boarding houses, school building, community house, stores, moving picture theater, laundry building, church and fire house."⁸ The Housing Branch appropriated funds for Perry Point and construction was undertaken by the Ley Company under the auspices of the Atlas Powder Company. The design was quintessential Mann & MacNeille, featuring a Garden City plan utilizing Colonial Revival architectural design. Unlike other war housing developments, Perry Point Village was built of "permanent construction" and was designed to last beyond the war. The site was to feature modern amenities and would be fully lit with electric streetlights, have buried supply and waste plumbing and fresh filtered water pumped from the adjacent Susquehanna River.

Due to the site's perceived permanence, the completed village offered attractive amenities and was more substantial in character than many contemporary housing developments. The "ideal village" included a variety of housing options, including ten different models of permanent frame single-family homes, plus permanent apartments and boardinghouse quarters, temporary bungalow dwellings, and rough temporary bunkhouses to house the Ley employees. The Perry Point mansion, adjacent mill, and several outbuildings were retained and incorporated into the new town. It was anticipated that Perry Point Village would be occupied by 1,000 residents.

As the ammonium nitrate plant became operational in July 1918, it was a priority to provide permanent housing to the labor who were, at the time, living in temporary housing along with the Ley construction workers. The first Perry Point Village homes were completed during the summer and early fall of 1918, and were immediately occupied by Atlas employees and their families, plus military personnel. By late September 1918, 150 families occupied Perry Point Village. When completed in November of 1918, the community included 281 buildings in total, including six boardinghouses, two stores, 20 permanent bunkhouses, approximately 248 houses, a clubhouse, movie theater, commissary, firehouse, and school. The village was constructed of quality materials and had a design that would later be utilized throughout the country in Garden City-style residential developments.

Construction on Perry Point Village had only commenced six months previous when the Armistice was signed on November 11, 1918, and the ammonium nitrate plant ceased operation. Less than a year after construction began, Perry Point, including the plant and village were turned over to the U.S. Public Health Service on March 3, 1919. On September 20, 1919, the Perry Point site officially reopened as Hospital No. 42. At which time the site was repurposed for the hospitalization of disabled War Risk beneficiaries and as a storage depot for

⁸ American Architect [New York], cxiv, 30 Oct. 1918, 503-10, illus. & descrip., with plates No. 129-35

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surplus hospital supplies. Former quarters buildings became temporary hospital wards until the first permanent hospital buildings (five ward buildings, a dining room and administration building) were erected in 1922. In that same year, the United States Veterans Bureau was created and the site was official incorporated into that system, which later became part of the Veterans Administration in 1930 (now known as the Department of Veterans Affairs). The Public Health Service continued to operate a small supply depot, but operations of the site thereafter were dedicated primarily to the care and rehabilitation of veterans. Occupational therapy and mental health care were particular emphases. The hospital continued to grow and add buildings throughout the 1920s and into the 1930s. For a brief time in 1923, government officials renamed the installation Federal Park, but objections from local families and Stump descendants eventually resulted in the name reverting back to the historic name of Perry Point in June 1924.

From this point on, Perry Point Village became housing for those who worked at the growing hospital. The railroad and plant area became the supply depot and thus the former plant remained a military employment base. Most of the Village continued in use, although nearly half of the housing was demolished within the decade. All houses in the area north of Second Street and west of Avenue D were razed prior to 1930. The community clubhouse was repurposed as the Red Cross headquarters, and hosted major community and social events for decades. As late as the 1940s, the school taught approximately 65 pupils in kindergarten through eighth grade.

Over time, the community continued to thrive, but many physical changes occurred within the Village beginning in the 1950s. The theater was closed in 1956, and both it and the eight-grade primary school were demolished by the 1960s. The current main entrance to Perry Point was also changed from Avenue D to First Street by this time. The power plant was demolished c. 1972, and the clubhouse and two store buildings bracketing Third Street were removed during the 1970s. The houses south of Second Street largely remained intact into the 1970s, when time, use, and weather began to take its toll and building records indicate that major alterations and individual demolitions began to occur. The houses themselves were changed physically with a number of unsympathetic alterations, namely residing of every house first with large shingles at an unknown date, and then with vinyl siding applied c. 1984-1985. Beginning in the late 1970s, replacement of original windows began, and nearly all windows were eventually replaced on the majority of the houses. Porches were altered with concrete steps and new screening on some houses, and later with replacement of original columns, balustrades, and floors and cladding of the ceilings on many houses. In the early 1990s, kitchen remodeling and lead-paint encapsulation work was completed. Residential use of most of the houses by hospital employees continued into the mid-1990s, but when the government raised rents on the houses, most tenants began seeking housing off-post and the housing program dwindled. As houses were vacated, they remained unoccupied and fell into a state of disrepair. At present, 81 houses remain including: 19 utilized for housing related to the Perry Point VAMC, 1 house utilized for the Perry Point museum and the remaining 61 houses are vacant and survive in a state of disrepair.

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In 2017, the Perry Point Village site will be redeveloped for use as affordable housing. As part of the project, 33 existing houses will be demolished, 29 existing houses will be rehabilitated and 33 new duplex houses will be constructed on the sites of existing buildings. The remaining 19 houses will remain in their current use related to the VAMC. The proposed project will maintain the Garden City plan and the new houses will be completed in a style sympathetic to the Village's Colonial Revival design aesthetic.

Perry Point Village Design

Although designed in mere days, Perry Point Village exemplifies the standardized American company town design of the late 1910s. The village was designed to provide a view of the adjacent Susquehanna River, with heavy growth of trees landward to conceal views of the ammonium nitrate plant. The site plan adopted the Garden City planning movement based on the philosophy introduced by Sir Ebenezer Howard in 1898. The Garden City philosophy as embraced in the United States in the first decades of the 20th century called for planned communities which emphasized a suburban feeling with curvilinear streets lined with trees and electric sidelights, large landscaped front yards and service areas located away from primary views. The philosophy aimed to create the ideal town with a primary focus on green space, a shift from the gritty, dense urban development that had overtaken cities as the Industrial Revolution burgeoned. At Perry Point Village, the Garden City plan included gently curved lettered avenues and numbered streets formed loops, with Third Street serving as a primary axis between the Clubhouse at the west and the Theater at the east. The 600-seat Theater, designed by B.R. Stevens anchored a main circle at the intersection of Avenue D and Third Street where two quarter-round store buildings with apartments stood, as well as the firehouse. Here, the village area was connected to the plant and quarters areas of the community. The site was aptly designed to embrace the picturesque feeling of the adjacent Susquehanna River which provided a scenic backdrop to the development. Streets were laid out with avenues parallel to the river so that cross streets would receive breezes directly off the river. The historic mansion on site was repurposed for use as the Atlas manager's quarters. Along the river, land was utilized as public parks and recreation grounds were incorporated into the site plan.⁹

It is clear through the design and execution, that the plan for Perry Point Village was not one of an ephemeral nature, but designed to embrace the "modern" design principles of the era. Much thought was put into the site plan, emphasizing the location's natural beauty and topography, Garden City principles and separation of the residential neighborhood from the adjacent industrial zone. Ultimately, Perry Point Village was not designed as wartime housing, but as a housing development.

Homes within Perry Point were based on standardized designs utilized by Mann & MacNeille and were considered to be permanent structures of balloon-frame construction. Ten separate house designs were

⁹ Mann & MacNeille Architects. "The Town of Perry Point, MD. A Development by the U.S. Ordnance Department." The Architectural Review VIII.2 (1919): 45-50. Web.

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constructed within the Village, and these 10 were further subdivided into "R" and "L" houses depending on the location of the entrance and porch. Building plots were a minimum of 50'x100' and provided landscaped side yards for privacy between the houses. The exteriors of the typologies featured typical finishes but were slightly varied to provide a less monotonous feeling to the village. Porch and window locations varied, along with window type and roof slope. Homes were sided and painted white, had multi-light wood windows with ornamental shutters, and brick chimneys. On the interior, the houses had generous living rooms, dining rooms and kitchens on the first floor with a full bath and bedrooms on the second floor. All houses had full basements. Finishes were of high quality and reflected the desires of the middle-class, delivered for working-class factory employees. Houses had modern electrical and plumbing service and were heated by gravity furnaces. Rooms were of generous size with closets and ample windows. The houses were not hastily designed, but were developed utilizing the best practices instituted by Mann & MacNeille on previous commissions.¹⁰

While the majority of the buildings within the Village were single-family houses for married men, the Village was designed as a self-sustaining community with stores, church, entertainment and community space. The civic center of the Village was located at the northern end of the Village where streets converged. For the married workers, homes ranged from four to seven rooms and cost \$3,000-\$5,000 to construct. Rents were proportionate to the salaries of the employees.¹¹ For single men, dormitory buildings were located closest to the plant on the northern side of the property. Each dormitory was two-stories in height and embraced the Colonial Revival style with white painted siding, multi-light wood hung windows and an open two-story porch. The dormitories provided single rooms for 48 men and included a dining room, recreation room, communal baths and quarters for caretakers.¹² The Village included a one-story school building with four classrooms, a library, playrooms and a manual training room. The community clubhouse was a two-story Georgian structure with an ornamental two-story porch that overlooked the Susquehanna River. On the interior, there was a lounge, ladies' room, billiard room, kitchen, reading room and a large auditorium on the second floor. At the civic center of the village, the Theater was a one-story Georgian-style structure. Two, two-story curved retail buildings were also located at the civic center and included apartments on the second floor. Perry Point's three-stall fire house was also located at the civic center, centrally located between the Village to the south, and the plant to the north.

As with the Garden City site plan, the design of the houses exuded a feeling of permanence. Embracing the Colonial Revival style, the homes, dormitories and civic buildings provided the workers a feeling of place, of community. As most workers were from outside the area, this provided the feeling of belonging to a community, excising the feeling of being a "wild west" city of transient men. The design of Mann & MacNeille provided for the social wellbeing of the workers through Garden City principles and the "best practices" of community homebuilding.

¹⁰ Mann & MacNeille Architects. "Industrial Housing at Perryville, MD." *The American Architect* CXIV (1918): 503-10. Web.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

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Mann & MacNeille Architects

At a time when expediency was key, Perry Point Village was planned and designed utilizing design principles commonly associated with affluent design of the early 20th century. Planned in only a month, the noted architecture and planning firm of Mann & MacNeille was well established and had a track record of quality design in the New York area. Led by architects Horace B. Mann and Perry R. MacNeille, the firm was established in 1903 and was responsible for multiple educational, ecclesiastical and residential works but was most noted for its planned communities. By the 1910s, the firm was designed planned communities, often company towns. In 1912, the firm designed 10 housing types for the Goodyear Heights company town in Akron, Ohio. This commission led to additional commissions, with the mid-late teens marked by a number of company towns and planned subdivisions designed in cities including: New Haven, CT, Hauto, PA, and Kistler, PA. The firm was known to utilize Garden City site plans and Colonial Revival architecture. Architect Horace B. Mann was known to be a supporter of Colonial Revival architecture, and this belief was galvanized with the onset of World War I. Mann argued that Colonial Revival was the national style and believed "there remains in our own Colonial or Georgian style...a real sense of ownership...It has grown up with the nation, and no more tangible expression of our national character could be found." At Perry Point, as well as other wartime communities designed by Mann & MacNeille (including the Merchant Shipyard Corp in Bristol, PA) or overseen by Perry MacNeille through the Ordinance Department commission, Colonial Revival design was utilized to express the "national character."¹³

Beyond the architectural character of their designs, Mann & MacNeille utilized their designs to address social issues. Their planned towns generally included social welfare clubs, model houses and social workers to assist residents in daily activities and responsibilities which would make them better employees and citizens. Housing typologies were configured to meet the needs of the developer as well as the tastes of the anticipated tenants. In order to keep costs in check, Mann & MacNeille designed a range of standardized houses which they could alter as necessary to fit their commission. These standardized houses helped to keep construction costs low while still providing a high-quality product with quality finishes. As wartime commissions grew and company towns proliferated, the preferred design of company towns was discussed in periodicals including *Architectural Review* and *Architectural Forum*; Perry Point Village was chronicled in both *The American Architect* and *Architectural Review*.¹⁴ The design seen at Perry Point Village represented the idealized company town as developed during the 1910s by Mann & MacNeille.

¹³ Rhoads, William B. "The Colonial Revival and American Nationalism." *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians* XXXV.4 (1976): 239-54. Web.

¹⁴ Crawford, Margaret. *Building the Workingman's Paradise: The Design of American Company Towns*. London: Verso, 1995. 158-166. Print.

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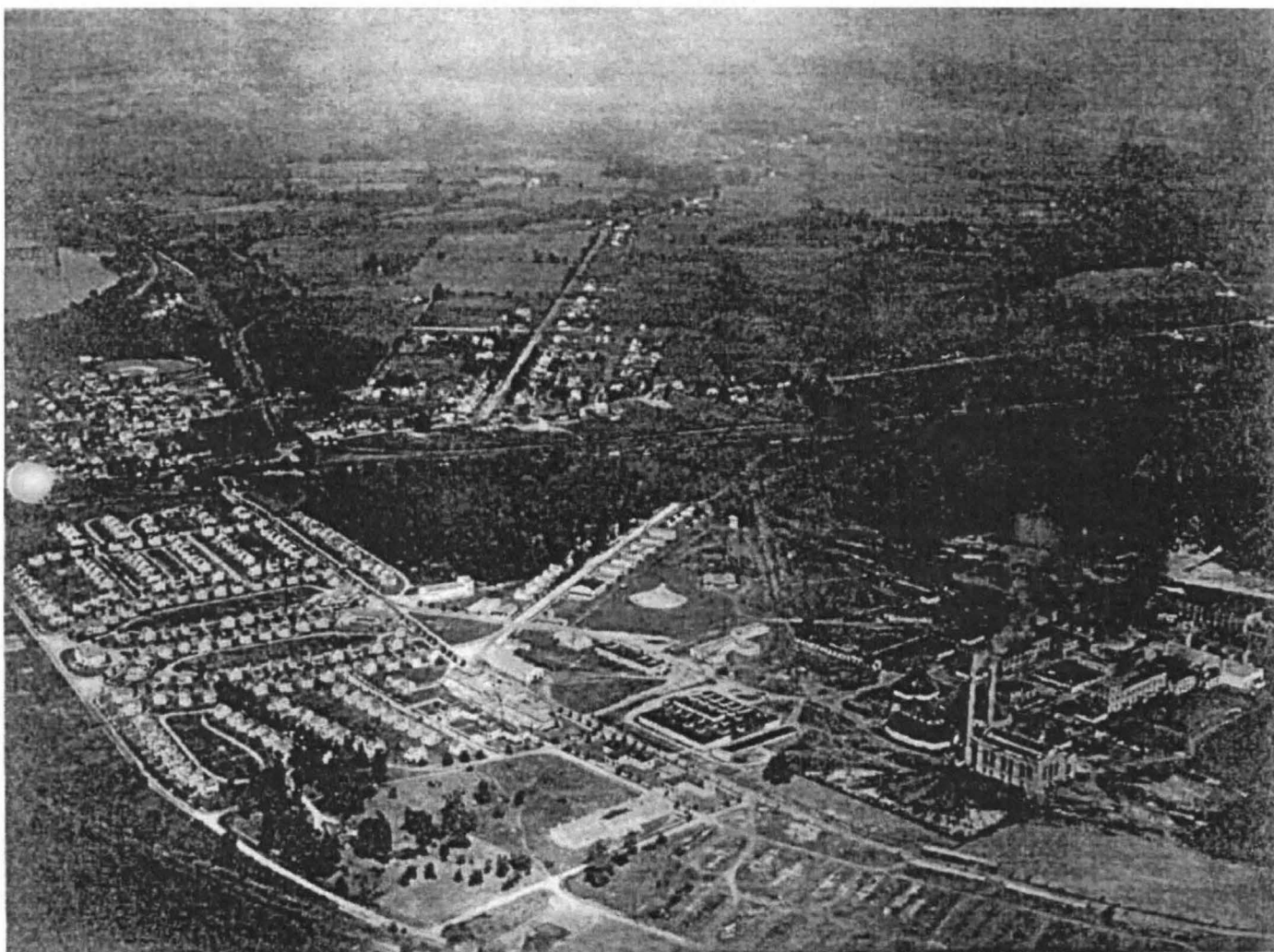
Atlas Powder Company Bunkhouses Prior to Village Construction, July 1918 (Photograph Courtesy of Harvard Art Museums/Fogg Museum, Transfer from the Carpenter Center for the Visual Arts, Social Museum School)

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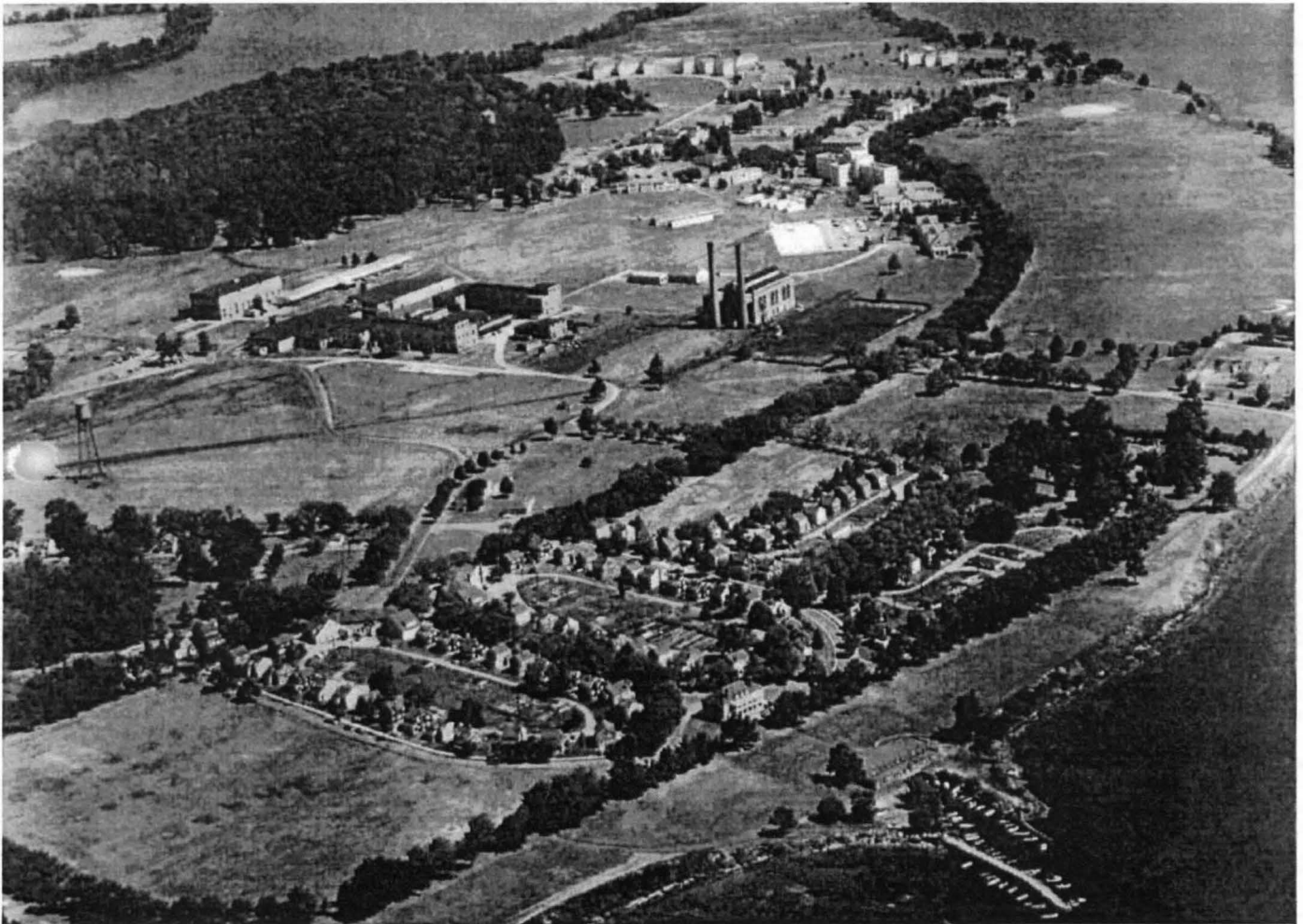
Aerial View of Perry Point Village, Looking North. C. 1920

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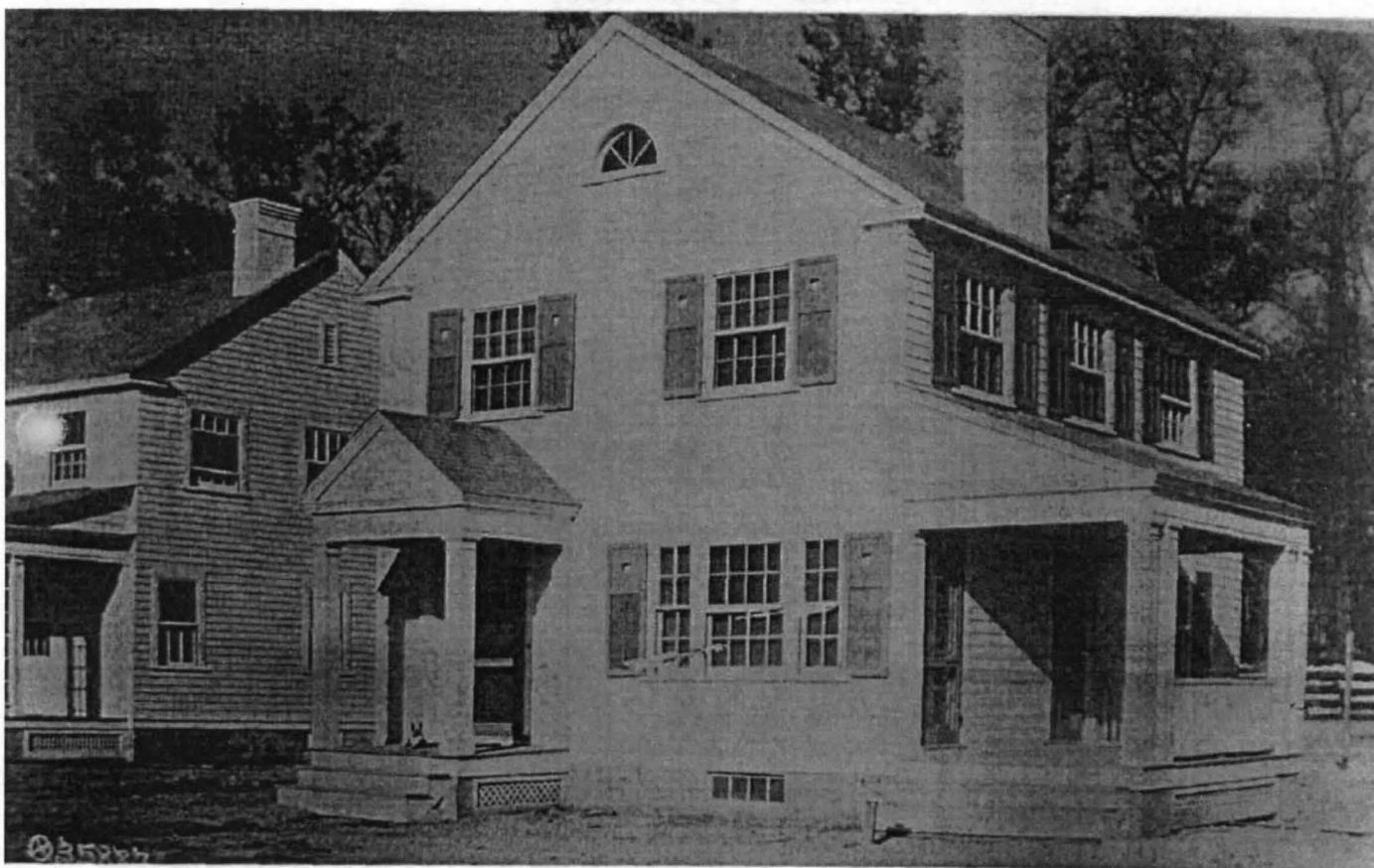
Aerial View of Perry Point Village, Looking South. C. 1960

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1176 Avenue D, 1918 (Type D-7)

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Intersection of 3rd Street and Avenue D, Looking West. 1918

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Perry Point Village, Looking West from Ammonium Nitrate Plant C. 1918 (Courtesy of Mike Dixon
cecilcounty.files.wordpress.com)

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Perry Point Village, Fire Station C. 1920 (Courtesy of Mike Dixon cecilcounty.files.wordpress.com)

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The Club House

Perry Point Village, Club House. 1919 (The Architectural Review Vol. VIII, No. 2)



Perry Point Village, Mann & MacNeille Site Plan C. 1918 (The Architectural Review Vol. VIII, No. 2)

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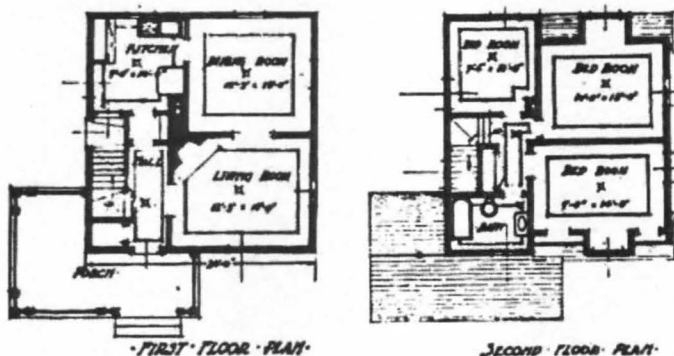
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Type D-3—Six-Room House



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Type D-3—Floor Plans



Living-Room, Type D-3—Six-Room House



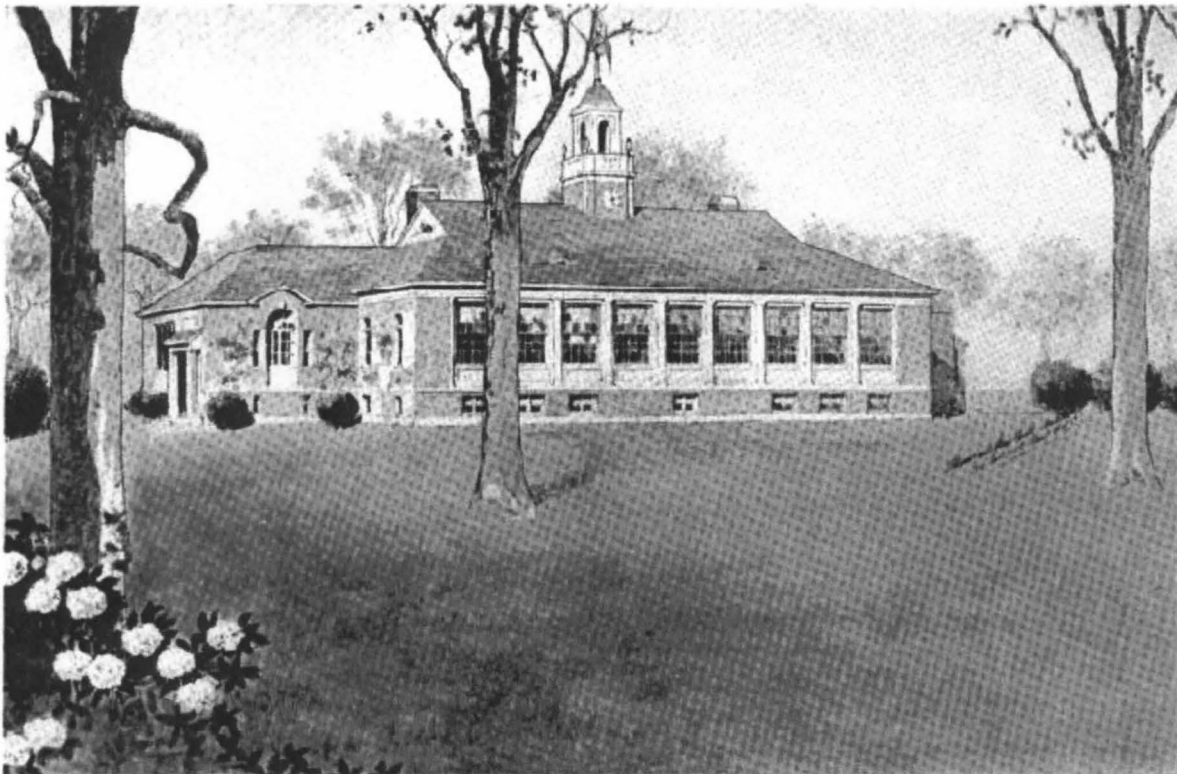
Dining-Room Entrance, Type D-3—Six-Room House

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Perry Point Village, Proposed School Building (The American Architect Vol. CXIV, No. 2236)

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

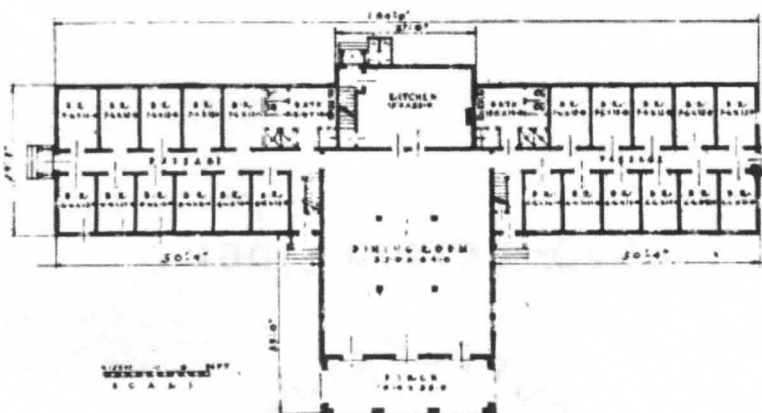
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SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

BOARDING HOUSE FOR MEN

A Boarding House with Single Rooms for Forty-eight Men, with Ample Dining Room, Recreation Room and Porches

Perry Point Village, Proposed School Building (The American Architect Vol. CXIV, No. 2236)

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Perry Point Theater, 1918 (Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Army Ordnance Department Collection, Lot 3936)

9. Major Bibliographical References

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See Continuation Sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 33
Acreage of historical setting 374
Quadrangle name Havre De Grace

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary for Perry Point Village includes two discontinuous areas of houses. The primary group of 76 houses is roughly bounded by First and Second Streets to the north, a eastern rear alley of Avenue D to the east, Fifth Street to the south and Avenue A to the west. The second, smaller area of houses is located on the northwestern leg of Fifth Street and contains 5 houses. The boundary for the second area is Fourth Street to the south and a rear alley to the north. The boundary for both areas is illustrated on the enclosed map.

11. Form Prepared by

| | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| name/title | Nick Kraus, Associate | | |
| organization | Heritage Consulting Group | date | 3/27/2017 |
| street & number | 15 W. Highland Avenue | telephone | 215-248-1260 |
| city or town | Philadelphia | state | PA |

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1552

Perry Point Village
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

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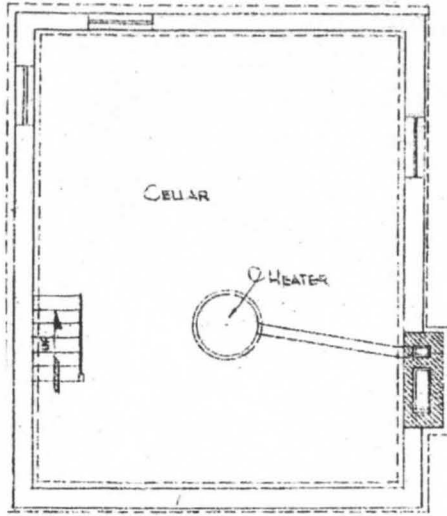
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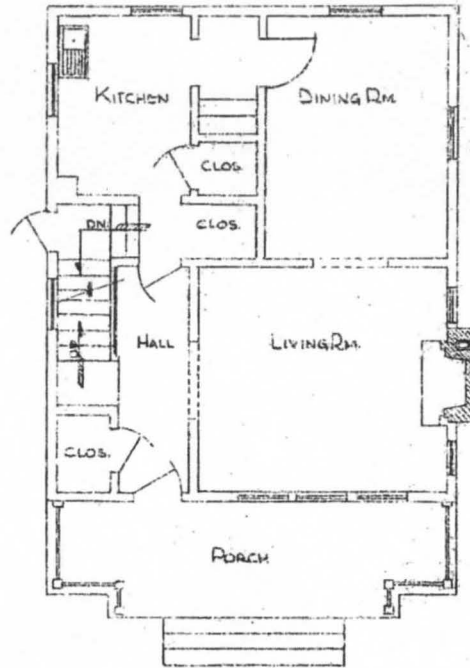
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Perry Point Village
CE-1552
Building Floor Plans

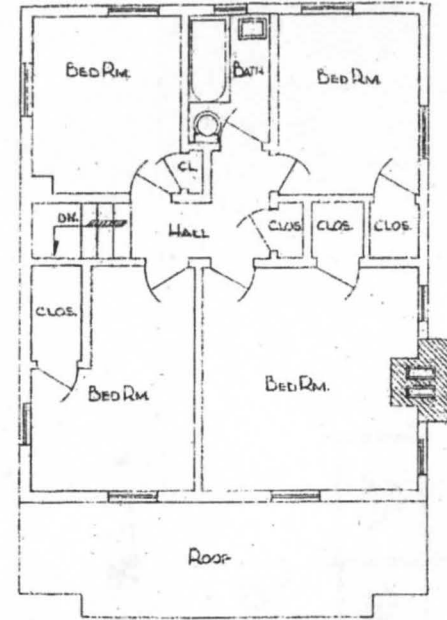
Heritage Consulting Group
15 W. Highland Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19118



CELLAR PLAN



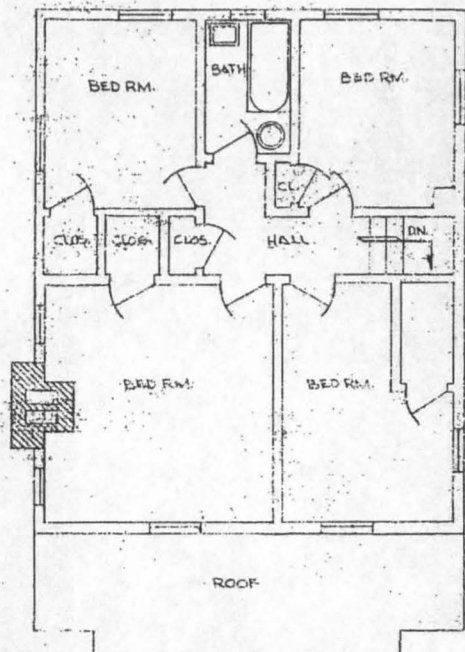
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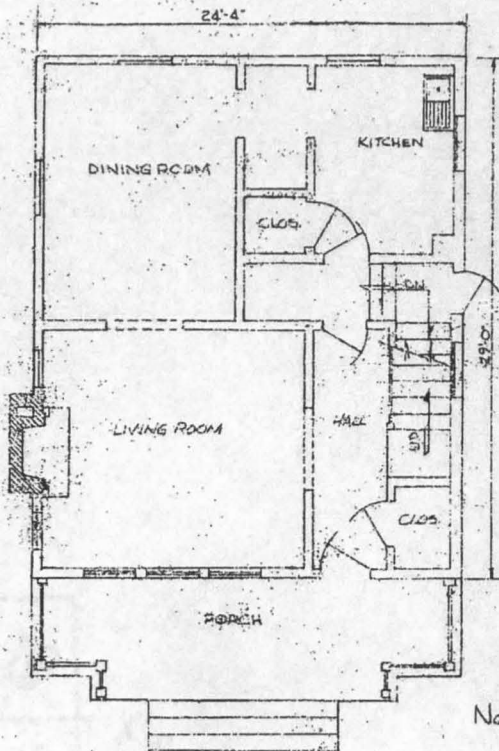
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1126-1125-1143-1149-1146

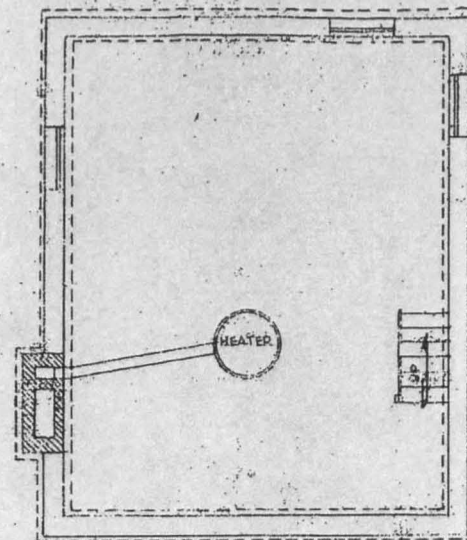
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|----------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|
| VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL | | |
| PERRY POINT, MD. | | |
| OWN BY: DATE: 5-3-64 | REVISION: | SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0" |



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



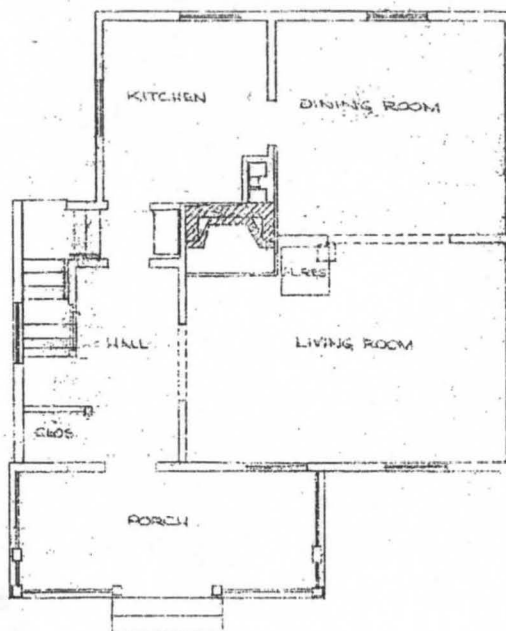
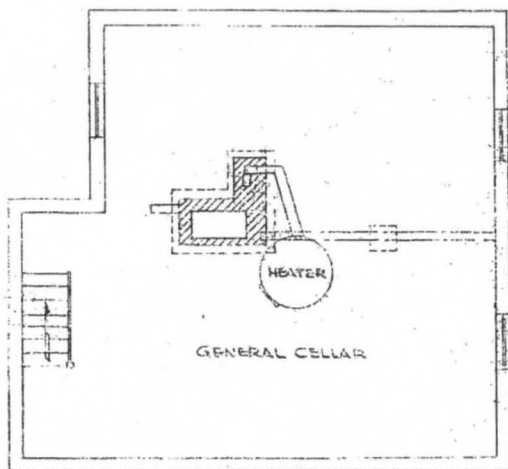
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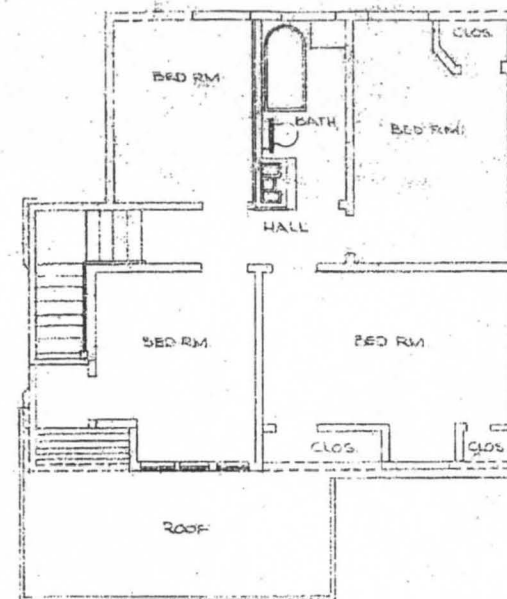
CELLAR PLAN

NOTE:
THE FOLLOWING HOUSE NOS.
ARE OF THIS TYPE:

| RESIDENCE TYPE D1-R | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSP | | |
| PERRY POINT, MARYLAND | | |
| OWN BY | REVISIONS | DRAWN NUMBER |
| DATE | | D1-R |
| 3-21-44 | | SHEET 1 OF 1 |



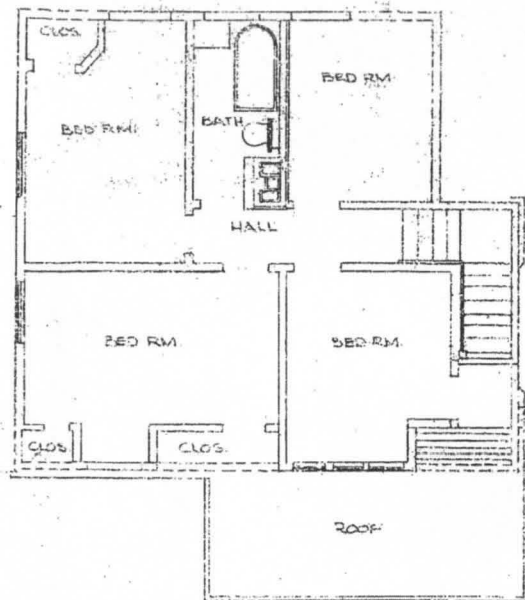
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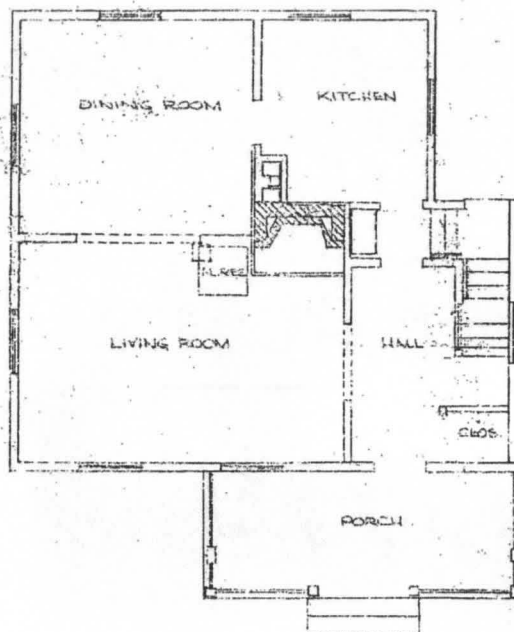
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|---------|
| RESIDENCE TYPE D2-L | | |
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| PERRY POINT, MD | | |
| REVISIONS | OWN BY | DATE |
| | 10/21 | 3-24-64 |

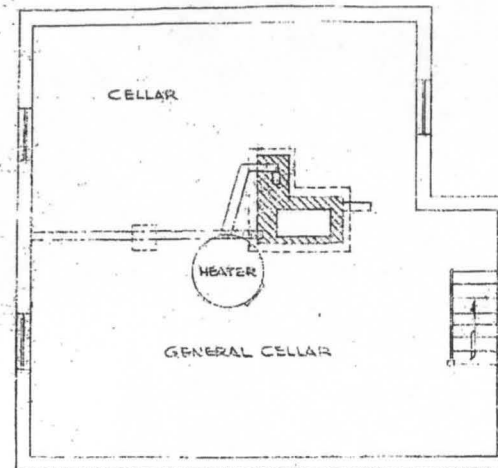
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SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

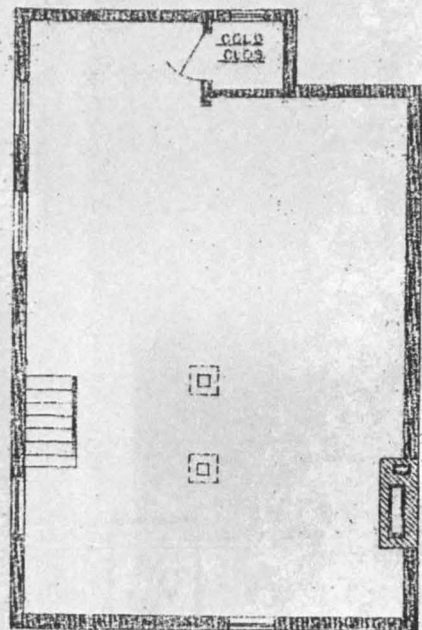


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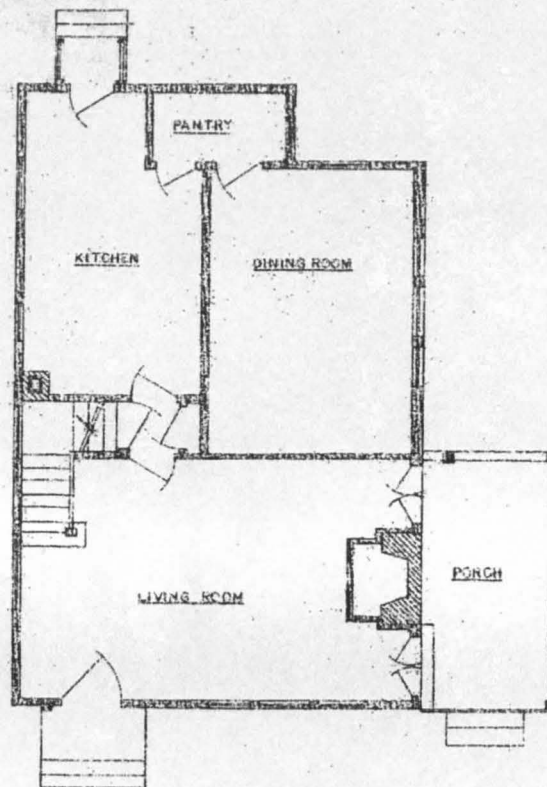
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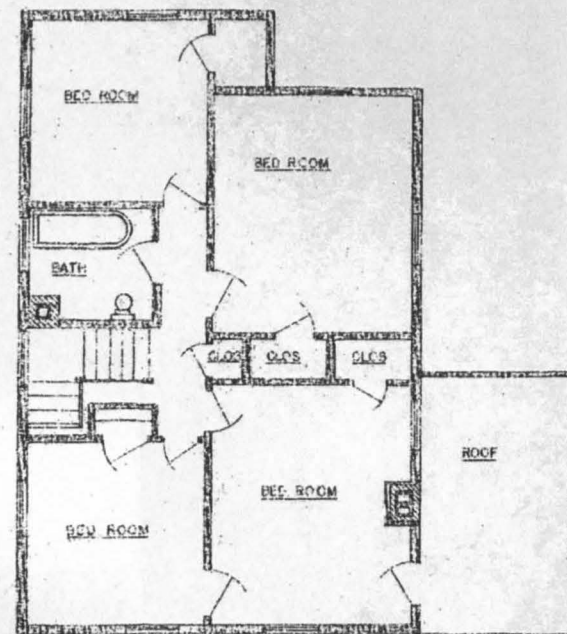
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|----------------------------------|-----------|--|
| VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL | | |
| PERRY POINT, MD | | |
| OWN BY | REVISIONS | |
| DATE 3/24/44 | | |



CELLAR PLAN

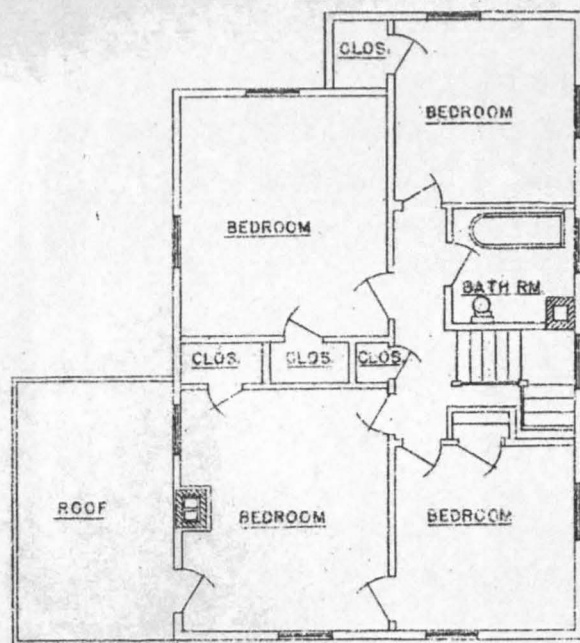


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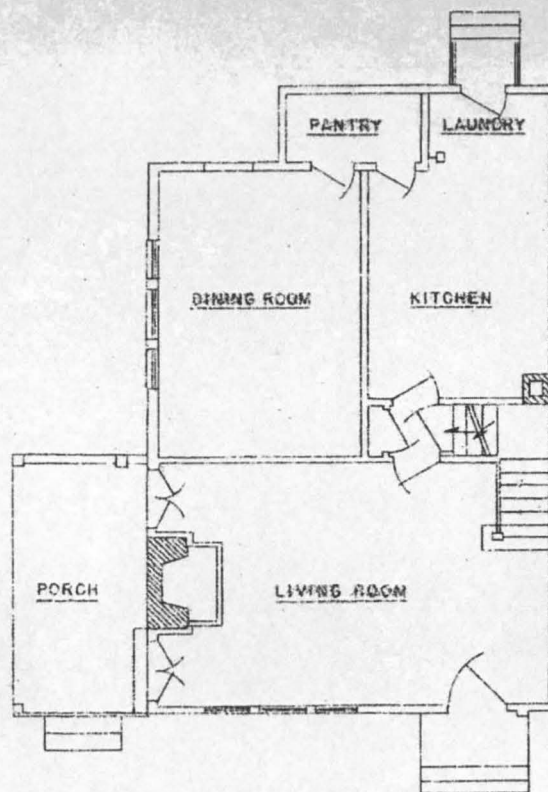


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

| RESIDENCE TYPE D-3-L | | |
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| PERRY POINT, MARYLAND | | |
| DRAWN BY: <i>[Signature]</i> | REVISIONS: | SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0" |
| DATE: 7-10-64 | | |

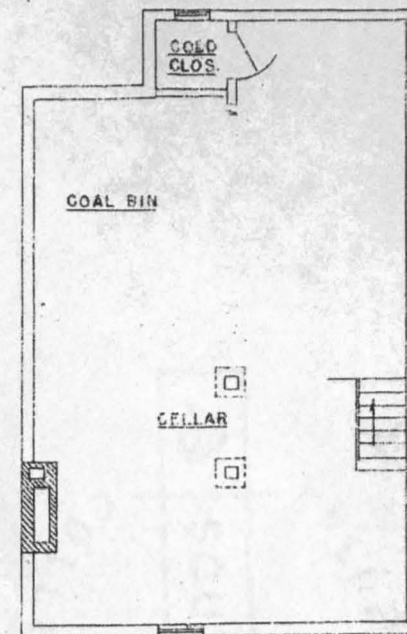


SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

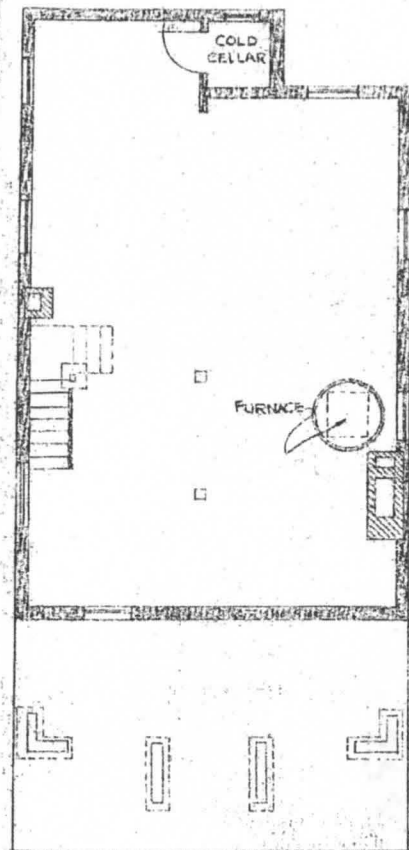
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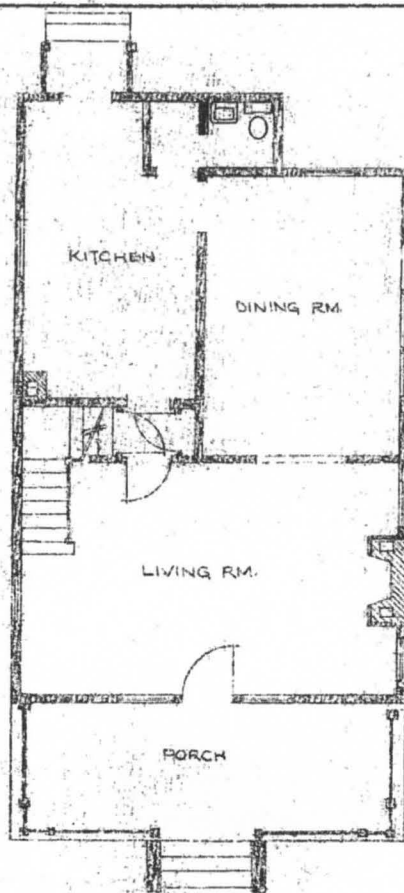
FOUNDATION PLAN

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|------------------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSP | | |
| PERRY POINT, MARYLAND | | |
| TRACED BY 2-14-64 | FLOOR PLAN | SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0" |

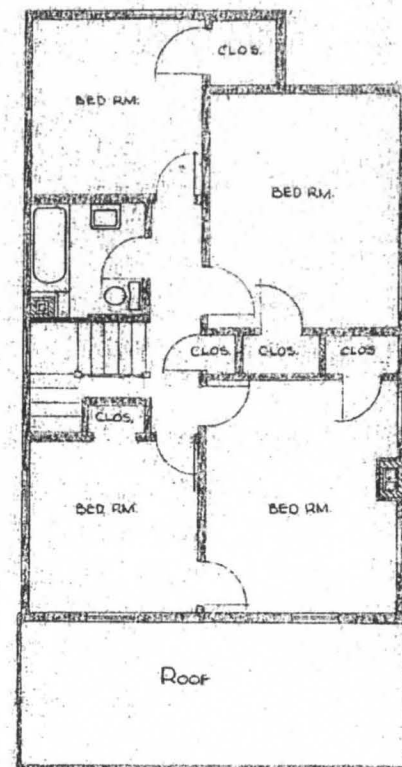
Perry Point Village
 CE-1552
 Building Type D-4-L



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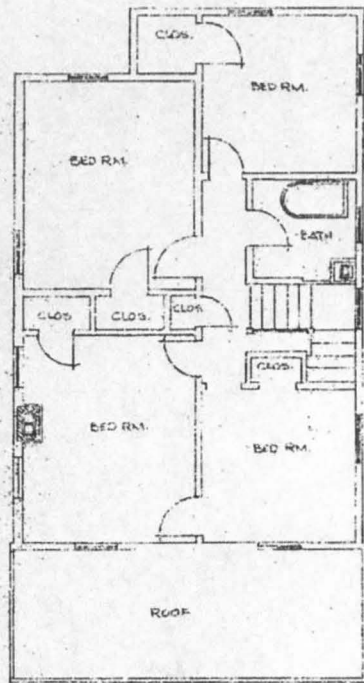


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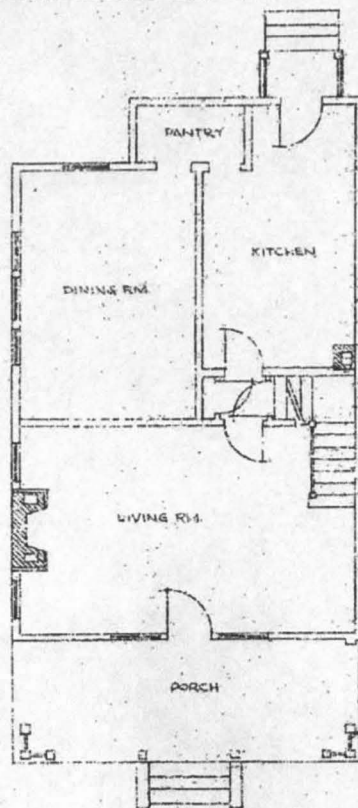


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

| RESIDENCE TYPE D-4-L | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HC | | |
| PERRY POINT, MD. | | |
| OWN BY: | REVISIONS | SCALE |
| DATE: | | |
| 7-11-64 | | 1/4" = 1' |

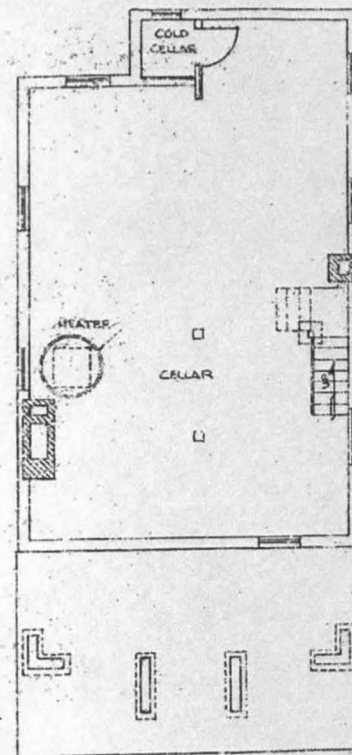


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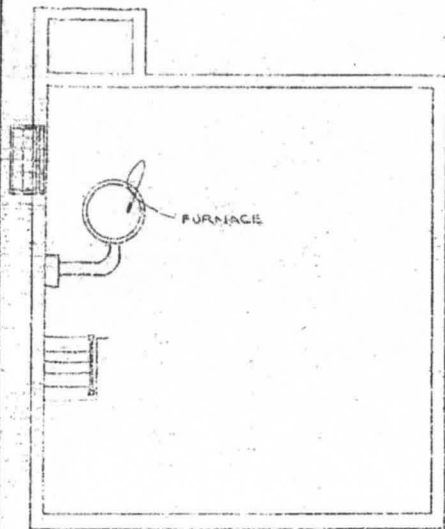
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

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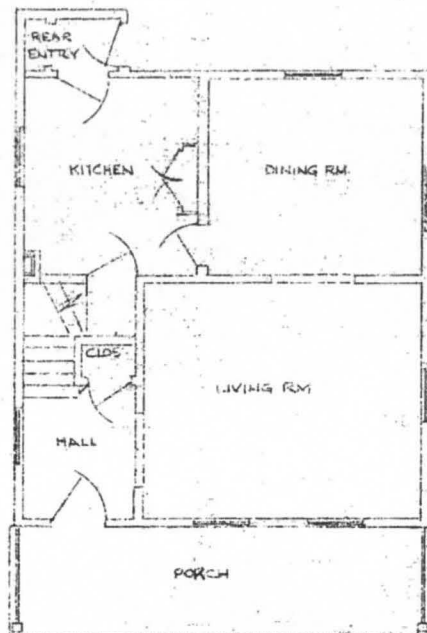


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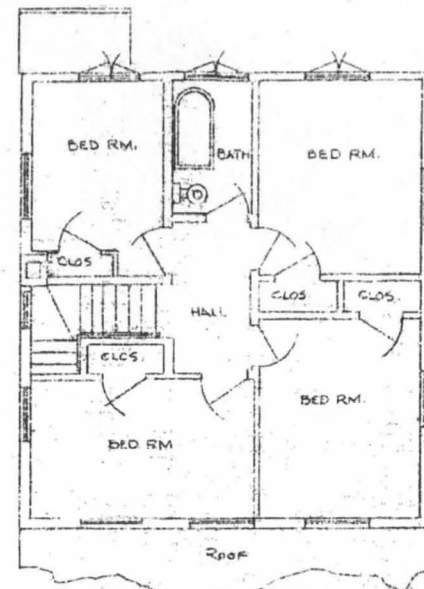
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| DATE: 3-24-54 | | 1/8" = 1'-0" |



BASEMENT PLAN

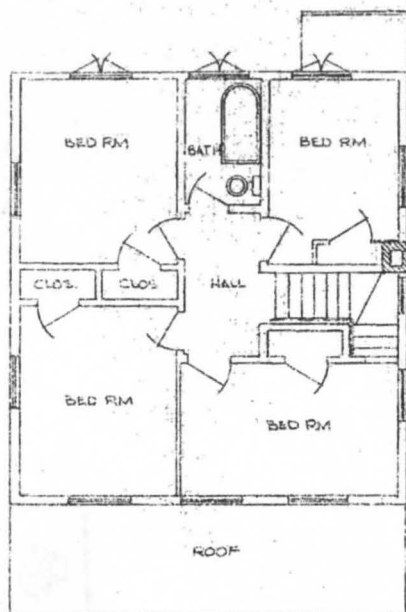


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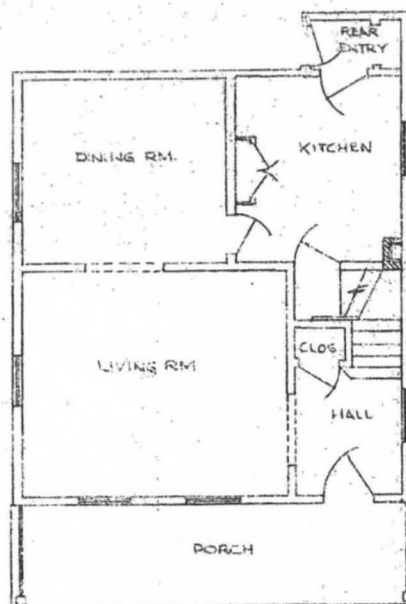


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

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|----------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|
| VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL | | |
| PERRY POINT, MARYLAND | | |
| OWN. BY: 10/11 | REVISIONS | SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0" |
| DATE: 7-17-64 | | |

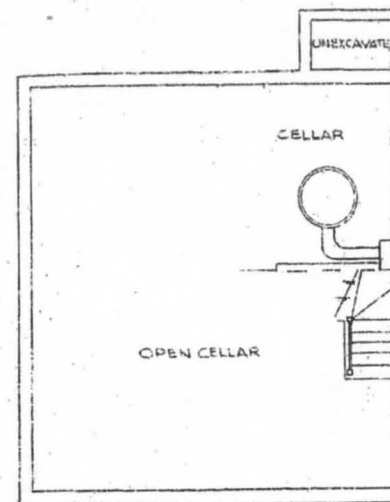


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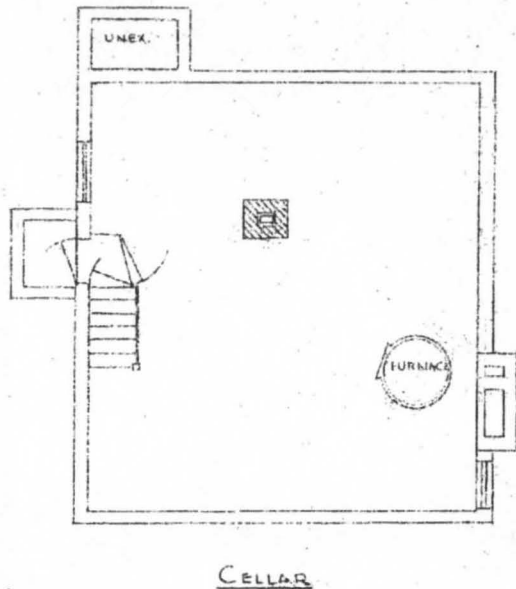
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

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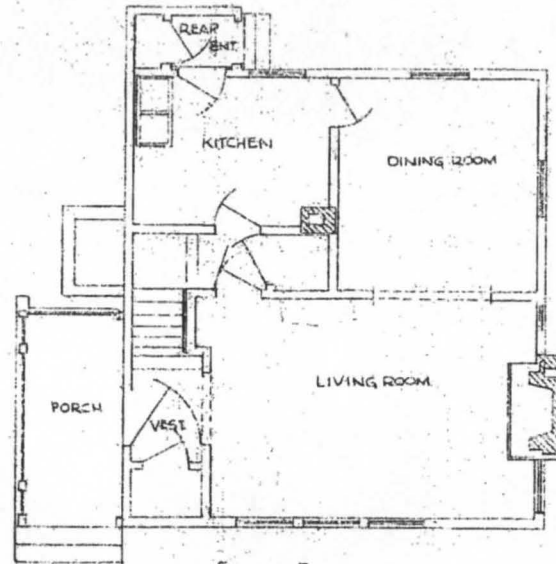


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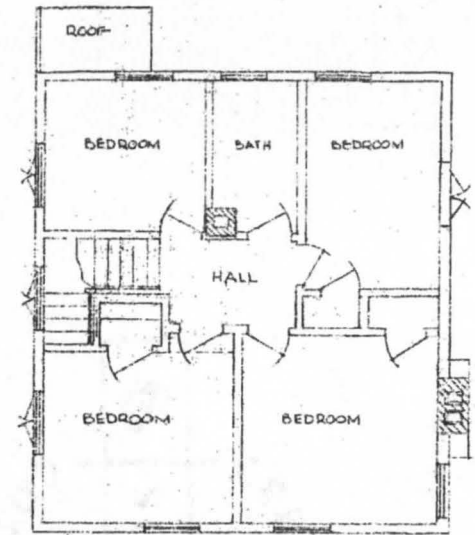
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| VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL | | |
| PERRY POINT, MD. | | |
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| DATE: 3-24-64 | | |



CELLAR

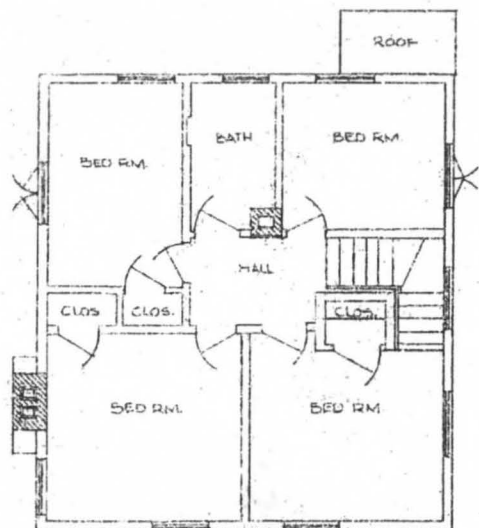


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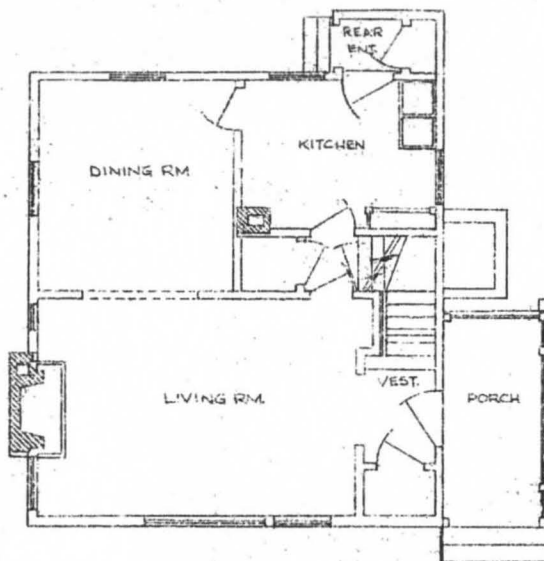


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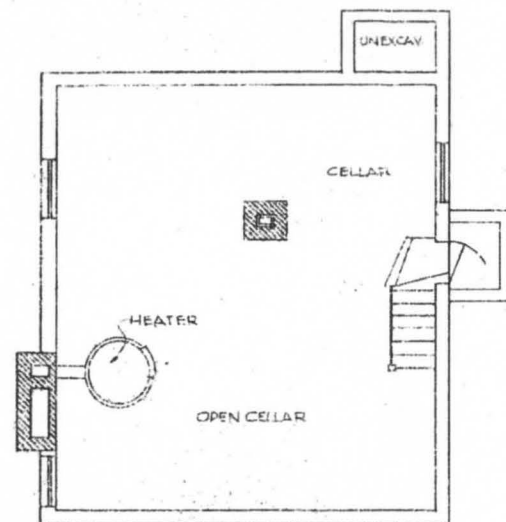
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|-------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| RESIDENCE TYPE D-6-L | | |
| VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOUSE | | |
| PERRY POINT, MD. | | |
| OWN. BY: <i>W.H.</i> | REVISIONS | SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0" |
| DATE: 7-14-66 | | |



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

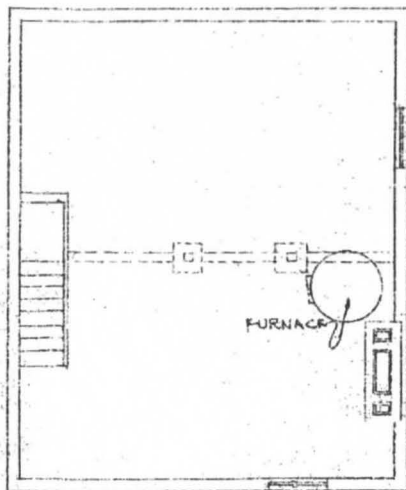


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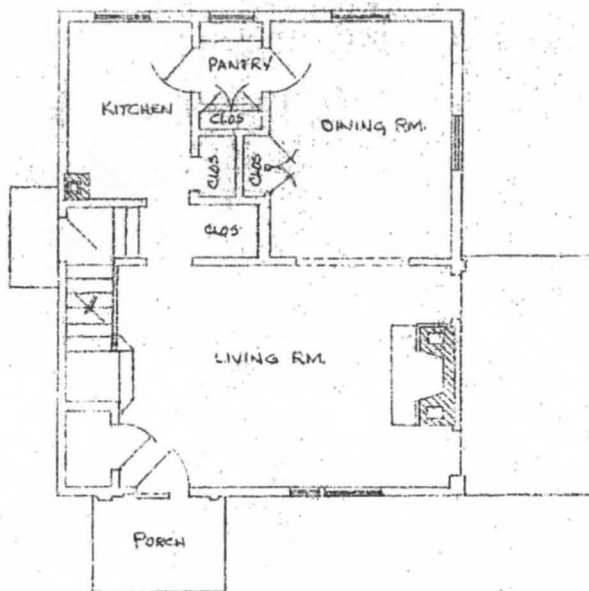
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THE FOLLOWING HOUSE NO'S
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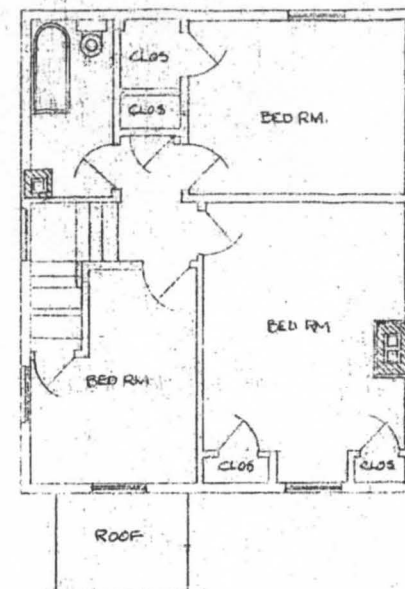
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| VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL | | |
| PERRY POINT, MD | | |
| DWN. BY | REVISIONS | SCA |
| DATE: 3-25-64 | | 1/4" = 1' |



BASEMENT PLAN

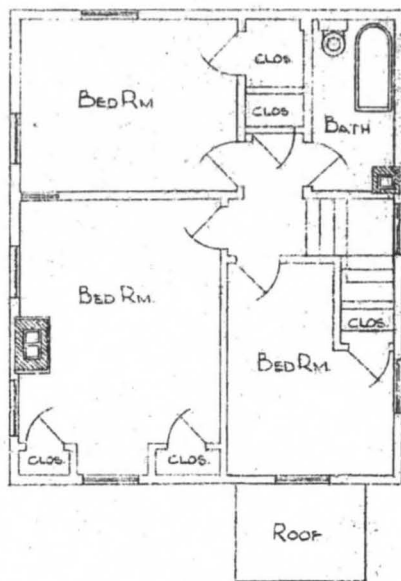


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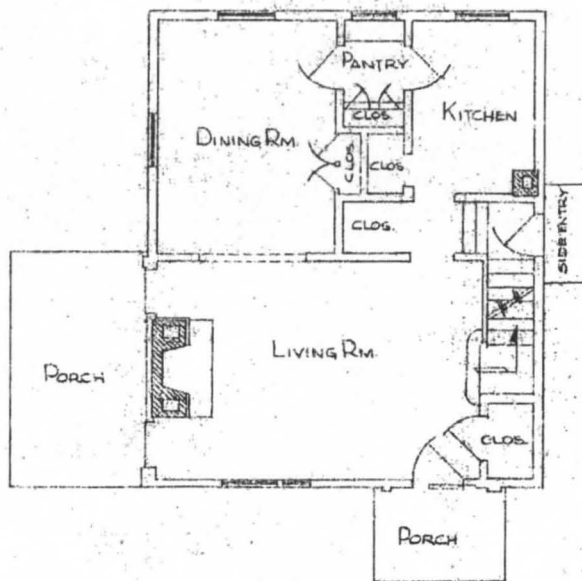


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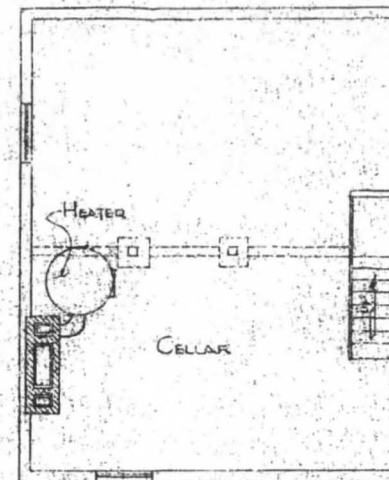
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|----------------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL | | |
| PERRY POINT, MARYLAND | | |
| DESIGNED BY: (Signature) | REVISIONS: | SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0" |
| DATE: 7-20-64 | | |



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

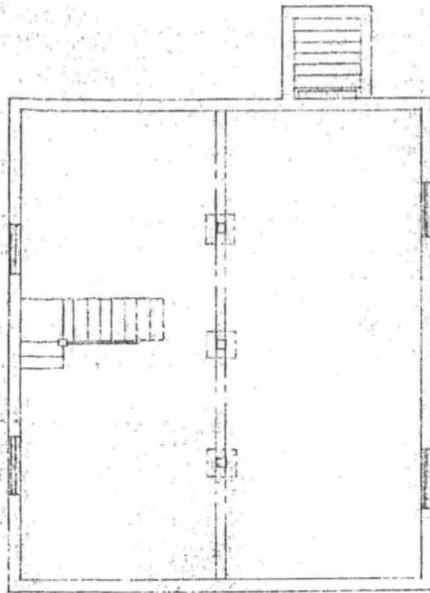


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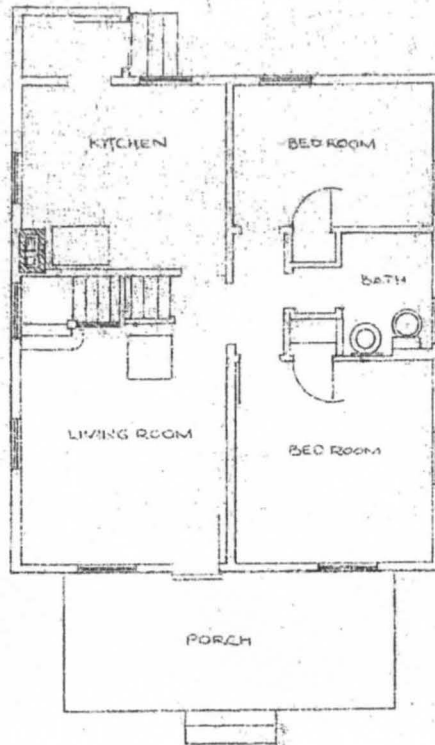
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THE FOLLOWING HOUSE NOS.
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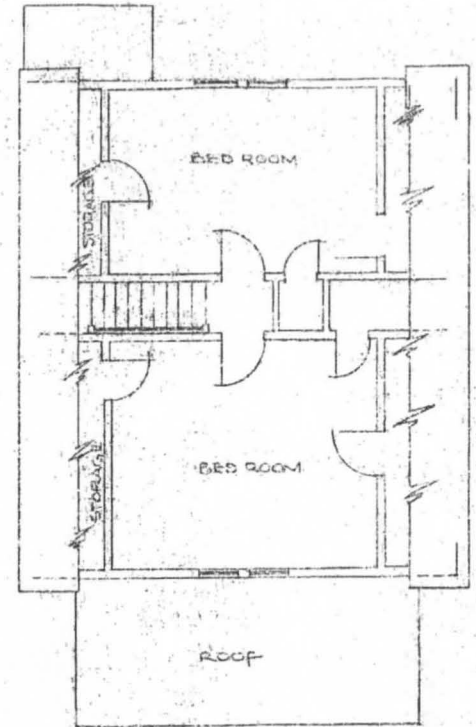
| RESIDENCE TYPE D-7-R | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL | | |
| PERRY POINT, MD. | | |
| DATE BY: | REVISIONS | SCALE |
| 1/25/64 | | 1/8"=1' |
| DATE: | | |
| 3-25-64 | | |



CELLAR PLAN



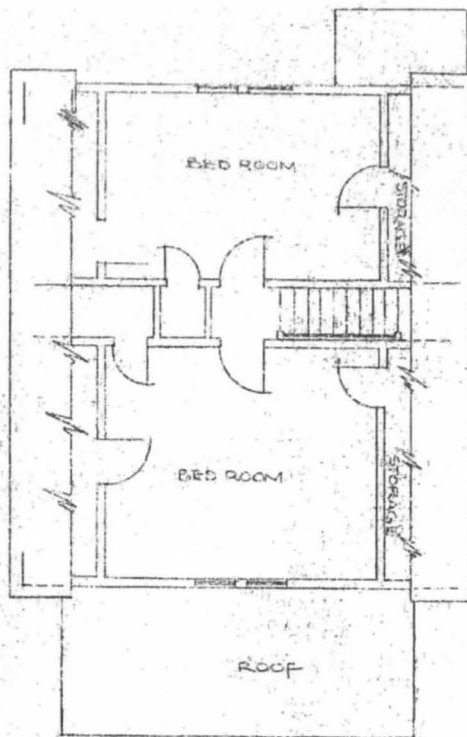
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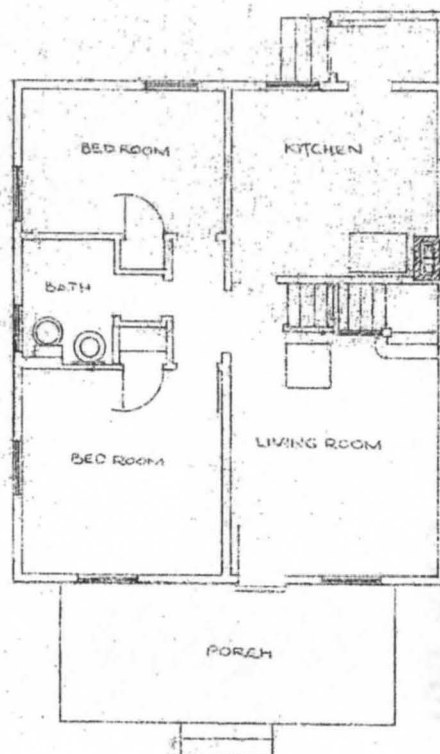
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

| RESIDENCE TYPE D-8-L | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|----------|
| VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPIT. | | |
| PERRY POINT, MD | | |
| OWN BY | REVISIONS | SCA |
| DATE | | 11-15-64 |

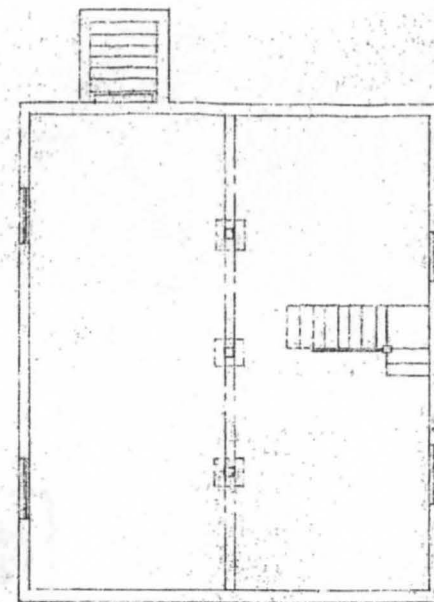
Perry Point Village
 CE-1552
 Building Type D-8-R



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

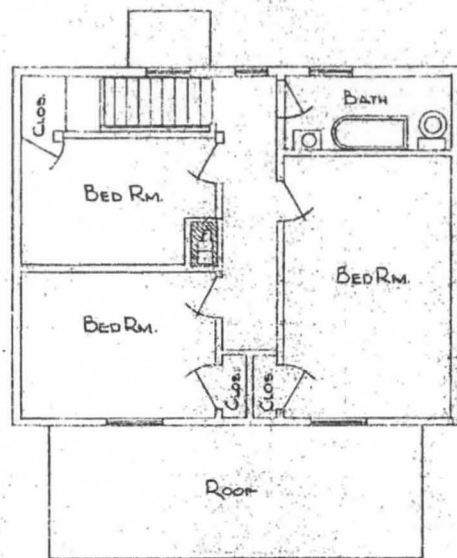


FIRST FLOOR PLAN



CELLAR PLAN

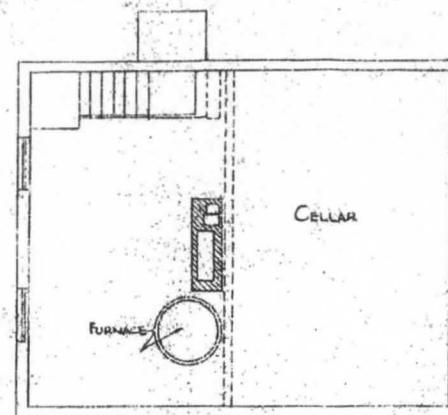
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|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| VETERANS ADMINISTRATION | | |
| PERRY POINT, MD | | |
| OWN BY: DATE: | REVISIONS | SCA #1 |
| 7-15-66 | | |



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



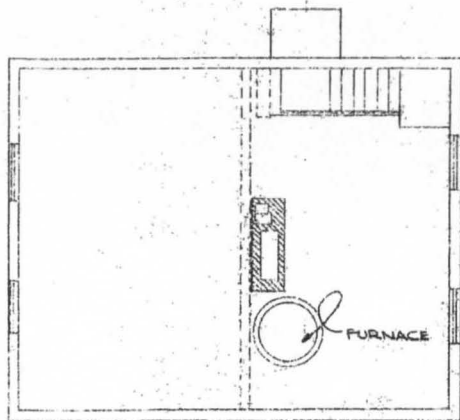
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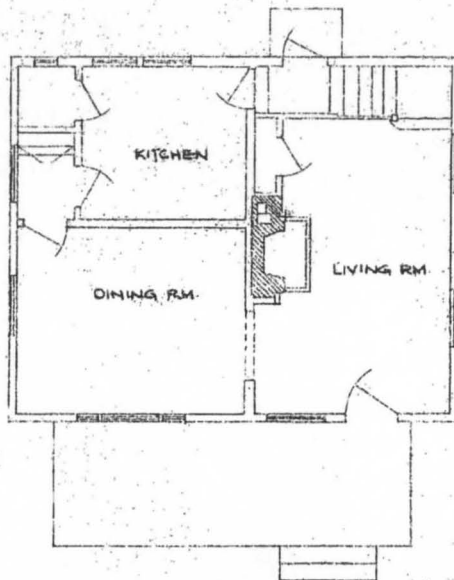
CELLAR PLAN

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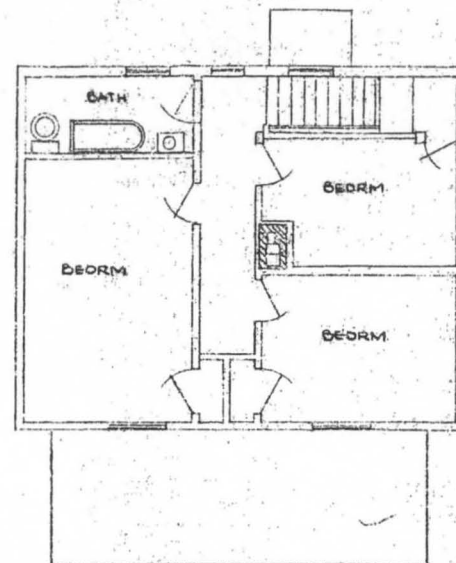
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|----------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| RESIDENCE TYPE D-9-L | | |
| VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL | | |
| PERRY POINT MD. | | |
| OWN BY: DATE: 5-31-62 | REVISIONS | SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0" |



CELLAR PLAN

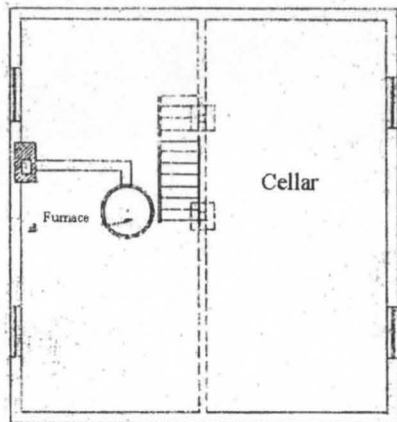


FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

| RESIDENCE TYPE D-9-R | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|
| VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL | | |
| PERRY POINT, MD. | | |
| OWN BY: DATE: 7-15-64 | REVISIONS | SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0" |



Cellar Plan

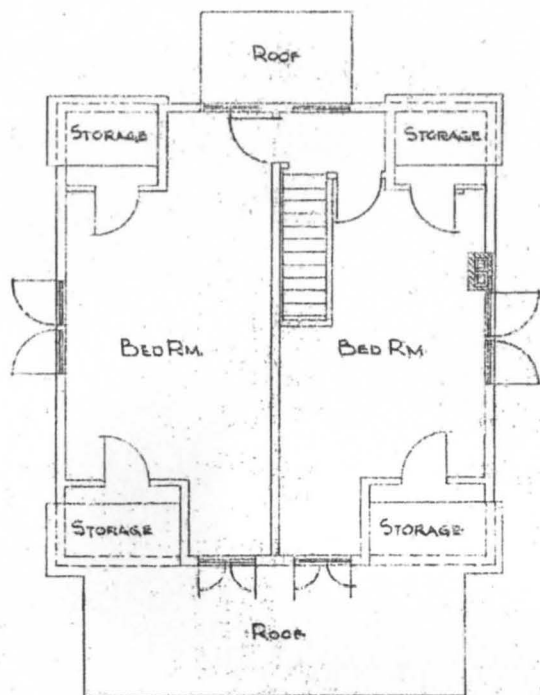


First Floor Plan

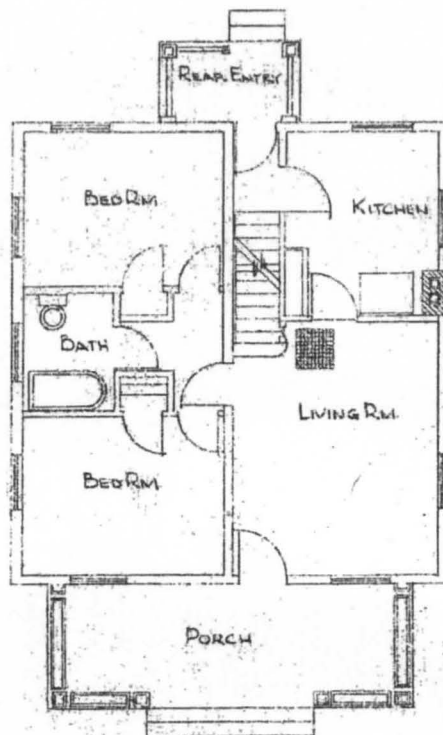


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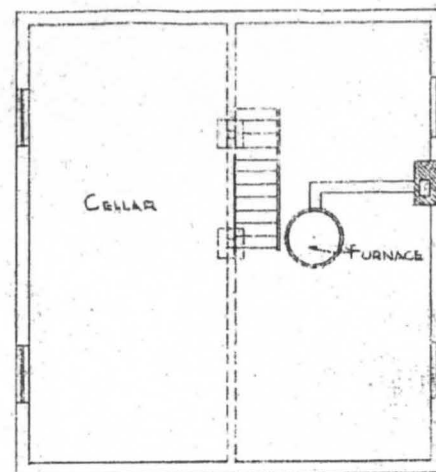
| Residence Type D-10-L | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Veterans Administration Hospital | | |
| Perry Point, Md | | |
| Dwn By: | Revisions | Scale |
| Date: | | 1/4" = 1'0' |



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



CELLAR PLAN

HOUSE NUMBERS:
 1185-1186-1189

| RESIDENCE TYPE D-10-R | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|
| VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL | | |
| PERRY POINT MD | | |
| DESIGNED BY: DATE: 3-31-64 | REVISIONS | SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0" |

Perry Point Village
CE-1552
Building Identification Spreadsheet

Heritage Consulting Group
15 W. Highland Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19118

| Building Number | Street Address | Building Type | Building Style |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1062 | 1062 Avenue D | D-6 | Colonial Revival |
| 1063 | 1063 Second Street | D-2 | Colonial Revival |
| 1065 | 1065 Second Street | D-2 | Colonial Revival |
| 1066 | 1066 Second Street | D-1 | Colonial Revival |
| 1067 | 1067 Third Street | D-2 | Colonial Revival |
| 1069 | 1069 Third Street | D-2 | Colonial Revival |
| 1070 | 1070 Second Street | D-2 | Colonial Revival |
| 1071 | 1071 Third Street | D-5 | Colonial Revival |
| 1073 | 1073 Third Street | D-6 | Colonial Revival |
| 1075 | 1075 Third Street | D-6 | Colonial Revival |
| 1077 | 1077 Third Street | D-5 | Colonial Revival |
| 1079 | 1079 Third Street | D-7 | Colonial Revival |
| 1083 | 1083 Third Street | D-3 | Colonial Revival |
| 1085 | 1085 Third Street | D-4 | Colonial Revival |
| 1095 | 1095 Third Street | D-3 | Colonial Revival |
| 1068 | 1068 Second Street | D-2 | Colonial Revival |
| 1070 | 1070 Second Street | D-2 | Colonial Revival |
| 1074 | 1074 Second Street | D-6 | Colonial Revival |
| 1078 | 1078 Second Street | D-2 | Colonial Revival |
| 1080 | 1080 Second Street | D-2 | Colonial Revival |
| 1082 | 1082 Second Street | D-5 | Colonial Revival |
| 1084 | 1084 Second Street | D-2 | Colonial Revival |
| 1086 | 1086 Second Street | D-3 | Colonial Revival |
| 1087 | 1087 Avenue D | D-9 | Colonial Revival |
| 1088 | 1088 Avenue D | D-9 | Colonial Revival |
| 1089 | 1089 Fourth Street | D-3 | Colonial Revival |
| 1091 | 1091 Fourth Street | D-10 | Colonial Revival |
| 1093 | 1093 Fourth Street | D-4 | Colonial Revival |
| 1103 | 1103 Fourth Street | D-5 | Colonial Revival |
| 1104 | 1104 Third Street | D-5 | Colonial Revival |
| 1105 | 1105 Fourth Street | D-5 | Colonial Revival |
| 1106 | 1106 Third Street | D-5 | Colonial Revival |
| 1107 | 1107 Fourth Street | D-2 | Colonial Revival |
| 1108 | 1108 Third Street | D-2 | Colonial Revival |
| 1110 | 1110 Second Street | D-5 | Colonial Revival |
| 1111 | 1111 Fourth Street | D-6 | Colonial Revival |
| 1113 | 1113 Fourth Street | D-5 | Colonial Revival |
| 1117 | 1117 Fourth Street | D-5 | Colonial Revival |
| 1118 | 1118 Fourth Street | D-5 | Colonial Revival |
| 1119 | 1119 Fourth Street | D-6 | Colonial Revival |
| 1121 | 1121 Fourth Street | D-5 | Colonial Revival |
| 1125 | 1125 Avenue C | D-1 | Colonial Revival |
| 1127 | 1127 Avenue C | D-5 | Colonial Revival |
| 1128 | 1128 Avenue C | D-5 | Colonial Revival |

Perry Point Village - CE-1552
Housing on Avenues A, B, C, D and 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th Streets
Perry Point VA Center, Perry Point, MD

Building Identification List
Heritage Consulting Group
March 2017

| Building Number | Street Address | Building Type | Building Style |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1129 | 1129 Avenue C | D-5 | Colonial Revival |
| 1130 | 1130 Avenue C | D-3 | Colonial Revival |
| 1131 | 1131 Avenue B | D-4 | Colonial Revival |
| 1132 | 1132 Avenue B | D-4 | Colonial Revival |
| 1138 | 1138 Avenue B | D-1 | Colonial Revival |
| 1139 | 1139 Avenue B | D-2 | Colonial Revival |
| 1141 | 1141 Fourth Street | D-6 | Colonial Revival |
| 1143 | 1143 Fourth Street | D-1 | Colonial Revival |
| 1146 | 1146 Avenue B | D-1 | Colonial Revival |
| 1147 | 1147 Avenue B | D-2 | Colonial Revival |
| 1148 | 1148 Avenue B | D-2 | Colonial Revival |
| 1150 | 1150 Avenue B | D-3 | Colonial Revival |
| 1152 | 1152 Avenue A | D-4 | Colonial Revival |
| 1154 | 1154 Avenue A | D-3 | Colonial Revival |
| 1155 | 1155 Avenue A | D-4 | Colonial Revival |
| 1156 | 1156 Avenue A | D-4 | Colonial Revival |
| 1159 | 1159 Fourth Street | D-6 | Colonial Revival |
| 1160 | 1160 Fourth Street | D-5 | Colonial Revival |
| 1162 | 1162 Avenue C | D-5 | Colonial Revival |
| 1163 | 1163 Avenue D | D-7 | Colonial Revival |
| 1164 | 1164 Avenue D | D-9 | Colonial Revival |
| 1165 | 1165 Avenue D | D-9 | Colonial Revival |
| 1166 | 1166 Avenue D | D-7 | Colonial Revival |
| 1167 | 1167 Avenue D | D-2 (Museum) | Colonial Revival |
| 1168 | 1168 Avenue D | D-2 | Colonial Revival |
| 1169 | 1169 Avenue D | D-7 | Colonial Revival |
| 1170 | 1170 Avenue D | D-9 | Colonial Revival |
| 1172 | 1172 Avenue D | D-7 | Colonial Revival |
| 1173 | 1173 Avenue D | D-7 | Colonial Revival |
| 1174 | 1174 Avenue D | D-4 | Colonial Revival |
| 1175 | 1175 Avenue D | D-4 | Colonial Revival |
| 1176 | 1176 Avenue D | D-7 | Colonial Revival |
| 1181 | 1181 Fourth Street | D-8 | Colonial Revival |
| 1183 | 1183 Fourth Street | D-10 | Colonial Revival |
| 1184 | 1184 Fourth Street | D-10 | Colonial Revival |
| 1185 | 1185 Fourth Street | D-10 | Colonial Revival |
| 1186 | 1186 Fourth Street | D-10 | Colonial Revival |

Perry Point Village
CE-1552
Maps

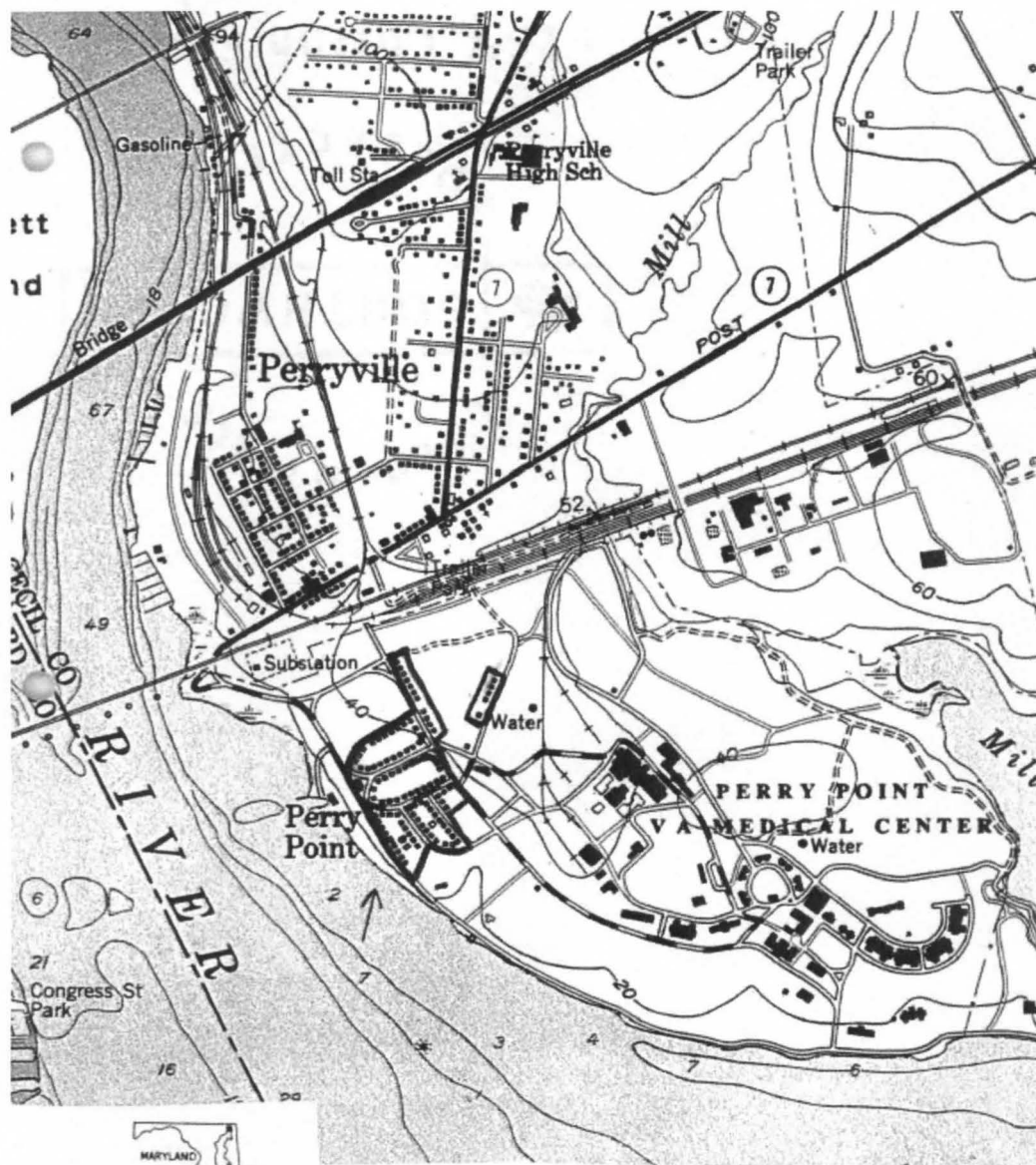
Heritage Consulting Group
15 W. Highland Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19118

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1552

Perry Point Village
Continuation Sheet

Number 10 Page 1



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

CE-1552 HAVRE DE GRACE, MD.
PERRY POINT VILLAGE
CECIL COUNTY, MD
39076-E1-TF-024

1963
PHOTOREVISED 1985
DMA 5763 II SE-SERIES V833

FAMMIL MAPS
100 NACE STREET
WILM, PA 19107
(610) 536-1371

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1552

Perry Point Village
Continuation Sheet

Number 10 Page 2



Perry Point Village
CE-1552
Photograph Log

Heritage Consulting Group
15 W. Highland Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19118

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1552

Perry Point Village
Continuation Sheet

Number Photo Log Page 1

Photography Log

The Following Information is the same for each photograph:

1. CE-1552
2. Perry Point Village
3. Cecil County, Maryland
4. Nick Kraus
5. February 2017
6. MD SHPO
7. Photo Paper and Ink: Lexjet Sunset 300gm Paper, Epsom Ultrachrome Ink
8. Verbatim UltraLife Archival Grade DVD-R, Delkin Archival Gold Solvent-free CD/DVD Pen

CE-1552_2017-02-24_01: Intersection of First Street and Avenue D, Looking South
CE-1552_2017-02-24_02: Intersection of First Street and Avenue D, Looking Southwest
CE-1552_2017-02-24_03: Intersection of Second Street and Avenue D, Looking West
CE-1552_2017-02-24_04: Rear Open Lot Between Second and Third Street Houses, Looking West
CE-1552_2017-02-24_05: Avenue D, Looking North
CE-1552_2017-02-24_06: Intersection of Third Street and Avenue D, Looking West
CE-1552_2017-02-24_07: Rear Open Lot Between Third and Fourth Street Houses, Looking West
CE-1552_2017-02-24_08: Intersection of Fourth Street and Avenue D, Looking West
CE-1552_2017-02-24_09: Intersection of Fourth Street and Avenue D, Looking Southwest
CE-1552_2017-02-24_10: Intersection of Fourth Street and Avenue E, Looking West
CE-1552_2017-02-24_11: Fourth Street, Looking Northeast
CE-1552_2017-02-24_12: Intersection of Fifth Street and Avenue D, Looking West
CE-1552_2017-02-24_13: Intersection of Fifth Street and Avenue C, Looking North
CE-1552_2017-02-24_14: Intersection of Fifth Street and Avenue B, Looking North
CE-1552_2017-02-24_15: Avenue A, Looking South
CE-1552_2017-02-24_16: Intersection of Fourth Street and Avenue A, Looking East
CE-1552_2017-02-24_17: Intersection of Third Street and Avenue A, Looking Northeast
CE-1552_2017-02-24_18: Second Street, Looking East
CE-1552_2017-02-24_19: Intersection of Fourth Street and Avenue B, Looking East
CE-1552_2017-02-24_20: 1138 Avenue B (Type D-1), West Elevation, Looking East
CE-1552_2017-02-24_21: 1138 Avenue B (Type D-1), South Elevation, Looking North
CE-1552_2017-02-24_22: 1138 Avenue B (Type D-1), East Elevation, Looking West
CE-1552_2017-02-24_23: 1138 Avenue B (Type D-1), North Elevation, Looking South
CE-1552_2017-02-24_24: 1138 Avenue B (Type D-1), 1st Floor, Entrance Hall, Looking East
CE-1552_2017-02-24_25: 1138 Avenue B (Type D-1), 1st Floor, Living Room, Looking South

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1552

Perry Point Village
Continuation Sheet

Number Photo Log Page 2

CE-1552_2017-02-24_26: 1138 Avenue B (Type D-1), 1st Floor, Dining Room, Looking East
CE-1552_2017-02-24_27: 1138 Avenue B (Type D-1), 1st Floor, Kitchen, Looking North
CE-1552_2017-02-24_28: 1138 Avenue B (Type D-1), 2nd Floor, Hallway, Looking South
CE-1552_2017-02-24_29: 1138 Avenue B (Type D-1), 2nd Floor, Bedroom, Looking West
CE-1552_2017-02-24_30: 1138 Avenue B (Type D-1), 2nd Floor, Bathroom, Looking East
CE-1552_2017-02-24_31: 1138 Avenue B (Type D-1), 2nd Floor, Bedroom, Looking Northeast
CE-1552_2017-02-24_32: 1139 Avenue B (Type D-2), West Elevation, Looking East
CE-1552_2017-02-24_33: 1139 Avenue B (Type D-2), South Elevation, Looking North
CE-1552_2017-02-24_34: 1139 Avenue B (Type D-2), East Elevation, Looking West
CE-1552_2017-02-24_35: 1139 Avenue B (Type D-2), North Elevation, Looking South
CE-1552_2017-02-24_36: 1139 Avenue B (Type D-2), 1st Floor, Stair, Looking North
CE-1552_2017-02-24_37: 1139 Avenue B (Type D-2), 1st Floor, Living Room, Looking South
CE-1552_2017-02-24_38: 1139 Avenue B (Type D-2), 1st Floor, Living Room, Looking East at

Fireplace

CE-1552_2017-02-24_39: 1139 Avenue B (Type D-2), 1st Floor, Dining Room, Looking East
CE-1552_2017-02-24_40: 1139 Avenue B (Type D-2), 1st Floor, Kitchen, Looking North
CE-1552_2017-02-24_41: 1139 Avenue B (Type D-2), 2nd Floor, Hallway, Looking South
CE-1552_2017-02-24_42: 1139 Avenue B (Type D-2), 2nd Floor, Bedroom, Looking West
CE-1552_2017-02-24_43: 1139 Avenue B (Type D-2), 2nd Floor, Bedroom, Looking Northeast
CE-1552_2017-02-24_44: 1139 Avenue B (Type D-2), 2nd Floor, Bathroom, Looking East
CE-1552_2017-02-24_45: 1154 Avenue A (Type D-3), West Elevation, Looking East
CE-1552_2017-02-24_46: 1154 Avenue A (Type D-3), South Elevation, Looking North
CE-1552_2017-02-24_47: 1154 Avenue A (Type D-3), East Elevation, Looking West
CE-1552_2017-02-24_48: 1154 Avenue A (Type D-3), North Elevation, Looking South
CE-1552_2017-02-24_49: 1154 Avenue A (Type D-3), 1st Floor, Living Room, Looking South
CE-1552_2017-02-24_50: 1154 Avenue A (Type D-3), 1st Floor, Living Room, Looking North
CE-1552_2017-02-24_51: 1154 Avenue A (Type D-3), 1st Floor, Dining Room, Looking East
CE-1552_2017-02-24_52: 1154 Avenue A (Type D-3), 1st Floor, Kitchen, Looking East
CE-1552_2017-02-24_53: 1154 Avenue A (Type D-3), 2nd Floor, Hallway, Looking East
CE-1552_2017-02-24_54: 1154 Avenue A (Type D-3), 2nd Floor, Bedroom, Looking South
CE-1552_2017-02-24_55: 1154 Avenue A (Type D-3), 2nd Floor, Bedroom, Looking South
CE-1552_2017-02-24_56: 1154 Avenue A (Type D-3), 2nd Floor, Bathroom, Looking North
CE-1552_2017-02-24_57: 1155 Avenue A (Type D-4), West Elevation, Looking East
CE-1552_2017-02-24_58: 1155 Avenue A (Type D-4), South Elevation, Looking North
CE-1552_2017-02-24_59: 1155 Avenue A (Type D-4), East Elevation, Looking West
CE-1552_2017-02-24_60: 1155 Avenue A (Type D-4), North Elevation, Looking South
CE-1552_2017-02-24_61: 1155 Avenue A (Type D-4), 1st Floor, Living Room, Looking South
CE-1552_2017-02-24_62: 1155 Avenue A (Type D-4), 1st Floor, Dining Room, Looking East
CE-1552_2017-02-24_63: 1155 Avenue A (Type D-4), 1st Floor, Kitchen, Looking East
CE-1552_2017-02-24_64: 1155 Avenue A (Type D-4), 2nd Floor, Bedroom, Looking West
CE-1552_2017-02-24_65: 1155 Avenue A (Type D-4), 2nd Floor, Bedroom, Looking South

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1552

Perry Point Village
Continuation Sheet

Number Photo Log Page 3

CE-1552_2017-02-24_66: 1155 Avenue A (Type D-4), 2nd Floor, Bedroom, Looking East
CE-1552_2017-02-24_67: 1071 Third Street (Type D-5), South Elevation, Looking North
CE-1552_2017-02-24_68: 1071 Third Street (Type D-5), East Elevation, Looking West
CE-1552_2017-02-24_69: 1071 Third Street (Type D-5), North Elevation, Looking South
CE-1552_2017-02-24_70: 1071 Third Street (Type D-5), West Elevation, Looking East
CE-1552_2017-02-24_71: 1071 Third Street (Type D-5), 1st Floor, Entrance Hall, Looking North
CE-1552_2017-02-24_72: 1071 Third Street (Type D-5), 1st Floor, Living Room, Looking East
CE-1552_2017-02-24_73: 1071 Third Street (Type D-5), 1st Floor, Living Room, Detail of Floor
Grate
CE-1552_2017-02-24_74: 1071 Third Street (Type D-5), 1st Floor, Dining Room, Looking North
CE-1552_2017-02-24_75: 1071 Third Street (Type D-5), 1st Floor, Kitchen, Looking North
CE-1552_2017-02-24_76: 1071 Third Street (Type D-5), 2nd Floor, Bedroom, Looking Southeast
CE-1552_2017-02-24_77: 1071 Third Street (Type D-5), 2nd Floor, Bedroom, Looking Northeast
CE-1552_2017-02-24_78: 1071 Third Street (Type D-5), 2nd Floor, Bathroom, Looking North
CE-1552_2017-02-24_79: 1071 Third Street (Type D-5), Basement, Looking North
CE-1552_2017-02-24_80: 1062 Avenue D (Type D-6), East Elevation, Looking West
CE-1552_2017-02-24_81: 1062 Avenue D (Type D-6), North Elevation, Looking South
CE-1552_2017-02-24_82: 1062 Avenue D (Type D-6), West Elevation, Looking East
CE-1552_2017-02-24_83: 1062 Avenue D (Type D-6), South Elevation, Looking North
CE-1552_2017-02-24_84: 1062 Avenue D (Type D-6), 1st Floor, Entry Vestibule, Looking South
CE-1552_2017-02-24_85: 1062 Avenue D (Type D-6), 1st Floor, Living Room, Looking West
CE-1552_2017-02-24_86: 1062 Avenue D (Type D-6), 1st Floor, Dining Room, Looking South
CE-1552_2017-02-24_87: 1062 Avenue D (Type D-6), 1st Floor, Kitchen, Looking East
CE-1552_2017-02-24_88: 1062 Avenue D (Type D-6), 2nd Floor, Stair and Hall, Looking West
CE-1552_2017-02-24_89: 1062 Avenue D (Type D-6), 2nd Floor, Bedroom, Looking Southeast
CE-1552_2017-02-24_90: 1062 Avenue D (Type D-6), 2nd Floor, Bedroom, Looking Northwest
CE-1552_2017-02-24_91: 1062 Avenue D (Type D-6), 2nd Floor, Bathroom, Looking South
CE-1552_2017-02-24_92: 1169 Avenue D (Type D-7), West Elevation, Looking East
CE-1552_2017-02-24_93: 1169 Avenue D (Type D-7), South Elevation, Looking North
CE-1552_2017-02-24_94: 1169 Avenue D (Type D-7), East Elevation, Looking West
CE-1552_2017-02-24_95: 1169 Avenue D (Type D-7), North Elevation, Looking South
CE-1552_2017-02-24_96: 1169 Avenue D (Type D-7), 1st Floor, Living Room, Looking South
CE-1552_2017-02-24_97: 1169 Avenue D (Type D-7), 1st Floor, Dining Room, Looking East
CE-1552_2017-02-24_98: 1169 Avenue D (Type D-7), 1st Floor, Kitchen, Looking North
CE-1552_2017-02-24_99: 1169 Avenue D (Type D-7), 2nd Floor, Bedroom, Looking West
CE-1552_2017-02-24_100: 1169 Avenue D (Type D-7), 2nd Floor, Bedroom, Looking South
CE-1552_2017-02-24_101: 1169 Avenue D (Type D-7), 2nd Floor, Bathroom, Looking East
CE-1552_2017-02-24_102: 1181 Fourth Street (Type D-8)*, South Elevation, Looking North
CE-1552_2017-02-24_103: 1181 Fourth Street (Type D-8)*, East Elevation, Looking West
CE-1552_2017-02-24_104: 1181 Fourth Street (Type D-8)*, North Elevation, Looking South
CE-1552_2017-02-24_105: 1181 Fourth Street (Type D-8)*, West Elevation, Looking South

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1552

Perry Point Village
Continuation Sheet

Number Photo Log Page 4

CE-1552_2017-02-24_106: 1087 Avenue D (Type D-9), East Elevation, Looking West
CE-1552_2017-02-24_107: 1087 Avenue D (Type D-9), North Elevation, Looking South
CE-1552_2017-02-24_108: 1087 Avenue D (Type D-9), West Elevation, Looking East
CE-1552_2017-02-24_109: 1087 Avenue D (Type D-9), South Elevation, Looking North
CE-1552_2017-02-24_110: 1087 Avenue D (Type D-9), 1st Floor, Living Room, Looking West
CE-1552_2017-02-24_111: 1087 Avenue D (Type D-9), 1st Floor, Dining Room, Looking North
CE-1552_2017-02-24_112: 1087 Avenue D (Type D-9), 1st Floor, Kitchen, Looking South
CE-1552_2017-02-24_113: 1087 Avenue D (Type D-9), 2nd Floor, Hallway, Looking East
CE-1552_2017-02-24_114: 1087 Avenue D (Type D-9), 2nd Floor, Bedroom, Looking South
CE-1552_2017-02-24_115: 1087 Avenue D (Type D-9), 2nd Floor, Bedroom, Looking East
CE-1552_2017-02-24_116: 1087 Avenue D (Type D-9), 2nd Floor, Bathroom, Looking North
CE-1552_2017-02-24_117: 1087 Avenue D (Type D-9), Basement, Looking North
CE-1552_2017-02-24_118: 1091 Fourth Street (Type D-10), North Elevation, Looking South
CE-1552_2017-02-24_119: 1091 Fourth Street (Type D-10), West Elevation, Looking East
CE-1552_2017-02-24_120: 1091 Fourth Street (Type D-10), South Elevation, Looking North
CE-1552_2017-02-24_121: 1091 Fourth Street (Type D-10), East Elevation, Looking West
CE-1552_2017-02-24_122: 1091 Fourth Street (Type D-10), 1st Floor, Living Room, Looking West
CE-1552_2017-02-24_123: 1091 Fourth Street (Type D-10), 1st Floor, Hallway, Looking South
CE-1552_2017-02-24_124: 1091 Fourth Street (Type D-10), 2nd Floor, Bedroom, Looking West
CE-1552_2017-02-24_125: 1091 Fourth Street (Type D-10), 2nd Floor, Bathroom, Looking South

*Note – 1181 Fouth Street is occupied and the interior was not accessible due to privacy concerns.

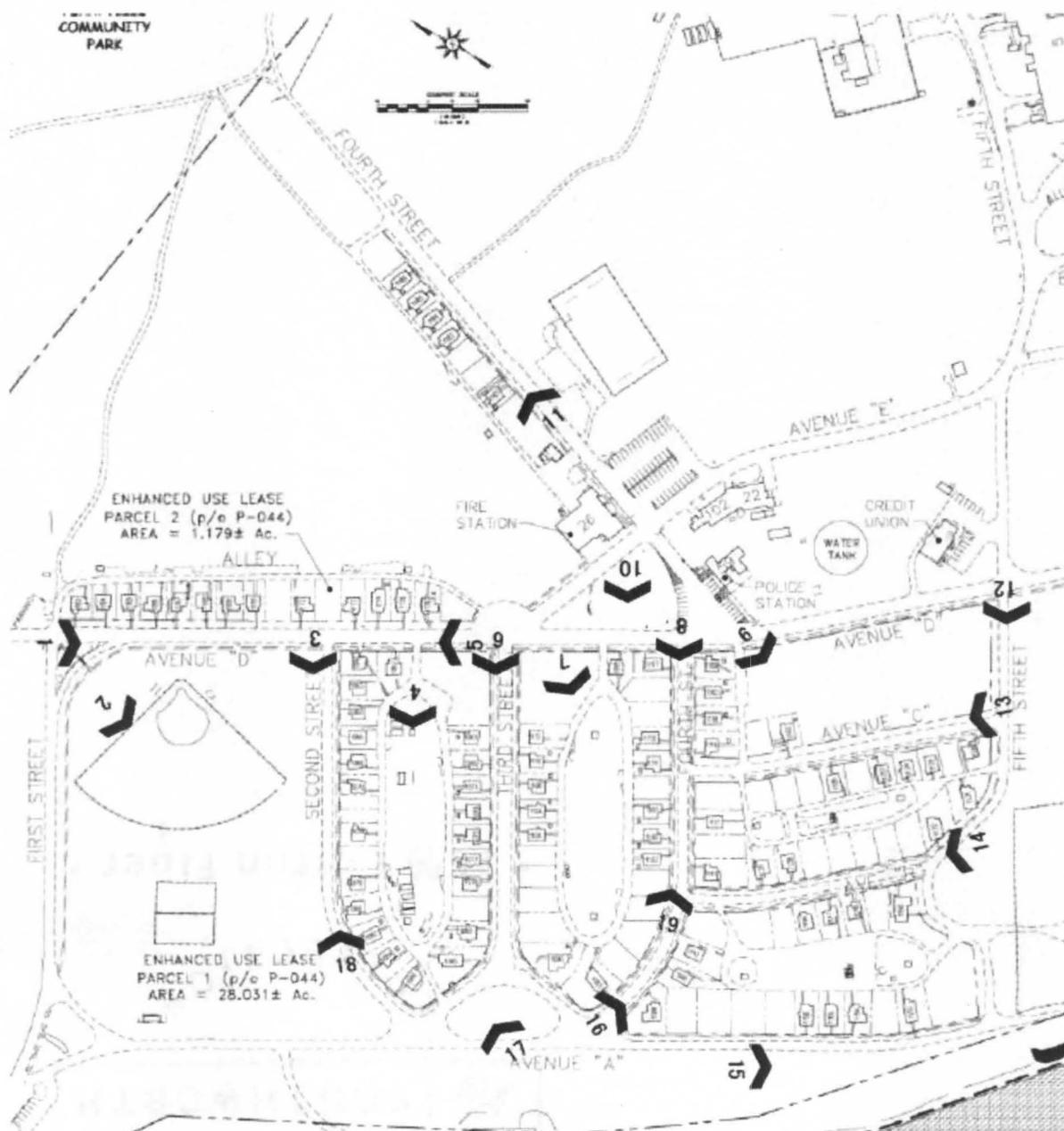
Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1552

Perry Point Village
Continuation Sheet

Number Photo Log Page 5

Site Photo Key





CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1st and Ave. D, Looking South

Photo #1/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1st St. and Ave. D, Looking SW

photo #2/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

2nd St. and Ave. D, Looking W

Photo # 3/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

Rear Open Lot, Between 2nd and 3rd St, Looking W

Photo # 4/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2019

MD SHPO

Ave. D, Looking N

Photo # 5/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

3rd St. and Ave. D, Looking W

Photo #6/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

Rear Open Lot, Between 3rd and 4th St, Looking W

Photo # 7/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

4th St. and Ave. D, Looking W

Photo #8/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

4th St. and Ave. D, Looking SW

Photo # 9/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MDSHPO

4th St., and Ave. E, Looking W

Photo # 10/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

4th St, Looking NE

Photo #11/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

5th St. and Ave. D Looking W

Photo # 12/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Krous

February 2017

MD SHPO

5th St. and Ave. C, Looking N

Photo #13/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

5th St. and Ave. B, Looking N

Photo #14/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MDSHP0

Ave. A, Looking S

Photo #15/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

4th St. and Ave. A, Looking E

Photo # 16/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

3rd St. and Ave. A, Looking NE

Photo # 17/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraws

February 2017

MDSHPO

2nd St., Looking E

Photo #18/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MDSHPO

4th St., and Ave. B, Looking E

Photo #19/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1138 Ave. B (Type D1), West Elevation, Looking E

Photo # 20/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1138 Ave. B (Type D1), South Elevation, Looking N

Photo #21/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1138 Ave. B (Type D1), East Elevation, Looking W

Photo # 22/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1138 Ave. B (Type D1), North Elevation, Looking S

Photo #23/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SAPO

1138 Ave. B (Type D1), 1st Floor, Entrance Hall, Looking E

Photo #24/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1138 Ave. B (Type D1), 1st Floor, Living Room, Looking S

Photo #25/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1138 Ave. B (Type D1), 1st Floor, Dining Room, Looking E

Photo # 26/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1138 Ave. B (Type D1), 1st Floor, Kitchen, Looking N

Photo # 27/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1138 Ave. B (Type D1), 2nd Floor, Hallway Looking S

Photo # 28/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MDSHPO

1138 Ave. B (Type D1), 2nd Floor, Bedroom Looking W

Photo # 29/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1138 Ave. B (Type D1), 2nd Floor, Bathroom Looking E

Photo # 30/125



CE-155d

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1138 Ave. B (Type D1), 2nd Floor, Bedroom Looking NE

Photo #31/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraw

February 2017

MD SHPO

1139 Ave. B (Type D2), West Elevation, Looking E

Photo # 32/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2007

MD SHPO

1139 Ave. B (Type D2), South Elevation, Looking N

Photo #33/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1139 Ave. B (Type D2), East Elevation, Looking W

Photo #34/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1139 Ave. B (Type D2), North Elevation, Looking S

Photo # 35/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1139 Ave. B (Type D2), 1st Floor, Stair, Looking N

Photo #36/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1139 Ave. B (Type Dd), 1st Floor, Living Room, Looking S

Photo #37/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1139 Ave. B (Type D2), 1st Floor, Living Room, Fireplace Looking E

Photo # 38/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1139 Ave. B (Type D2), 1st Floor, Dining Room, Looking E

Photo # 39/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1139 Avenue BC (Type D2), 1st Floor, Kitchen, Looking N

Photo #40/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Krous

February 2017

MDS#PO

1139 Ave. B (Type D2), 2nd Floor, Hallway Looking S

Photo #41/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1139 Ave. B (Type Dd), 2nd Floor, Bedroom Looking W

Photo #42/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Wick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1139 Ave. B (Type D2), 2nd Floor, Bedroom Looking NE

Photo #43/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2007

MD SHPO

1139 Ave, B (Type D2), 2nd Floor, Bathroom Looking East

Photo #44/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1154 Ave. A (Type D3), West Elevation, Looking E

Photo # 45/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1154 Ave. A (Type D3), South Elevation, Looking N

Photo #46/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Krous

February 2017

MD SHPO

1154 Ave. A (Type D3), East Elevation, Looking W

Photo # 47/125



CIE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1154 Ave. A (Type D3), North Elevation Looking S

Photo # 48/125



CE - 1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1154 Ave. A (Type D3), 1st Floor, Living Room Looking S

Photo #49/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Krous

February 2017

MD SAPO

1154 Ave. A (Type D3), 1st Floor, Living Room, Looking N

Photo #50/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2007

MD SHPO

1154 Ave. A (Type D3) 1st Floor, Dining Room Looking E

Photo #51/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1154 Ave. A (Type D3), 1st Floor, Kitchen Looking E

Photo # 52/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1154 Ave. A (Type D3), 2nd Floor, Hallway Looking E

Photo #53/125



CE-155a

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1154 Ave. A (Type D3), 2nd Floor, Bedroom Looking S

Photo # 54/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1154 Ave. A (Type D3), 2nd Floor, Bedroom Looking S

Photo # 55/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1154 Ave. A (D3), 2nd Floor, Bathroom Looking N

Photo # 56/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1155 Ave. A (D4), West Elevation, Looking E

Photo # 57/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1155 Ave. A (D4), South Elevation, Looking N

Photo #58/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1155 Ave. A(D4), East Elevation, Looking W

Photo #59/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1155 Ave. A (D4), North Elevation, Looking S

Photo #60/125



CE-155a

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1155 Ave. A (D4), 1st Floor, Living Room Looking S

Photo# 61/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1155 Ave. A (D4), 1st Floor, Dining Room Looking E

Photo # 62/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1155 Ave. A (D4), 1st Floor, Kitchen Looking E

Photo #63/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1155 Ave. A (D4), 2nd Floor, Bedroom Looking West

Photo # 64/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1155 Ave. A (D4) 2nd Floor, Bedroom Looking S

Photo # 65/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1155 Ave. A (Type D4), 2nd Floor, Bedroom Looking E

Photo # 66/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1071 3rd St. (D5), South Elevation, Looking N

Photo # 67/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1071 3rd St. (D5), East Elevation, Looking W

Photo # 68/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1071 3rd St. (D5), North Elevation, Looking S

Photo # 69/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1071 3rd St. (D5), West Elevation, Looking East

Photo # 170/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Krous

February 2007

MD SHPO

1071 3rd St. (D5), 1st Floor, Entrance Hall, Looking N

Photo #17/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1071 3rd St. (D5), 1st Floor, Living Room Looking E

Photo # 72/125



CE- 1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1071 3rd St. (D5), 1st Floor, Living Room, Floor Grate Detail

Photo # 73/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1071 3rd St. (D5), 1st Floor, Dining Room, Looking N

Photo # 174/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1071 3rd St, (D5), 1st Floor, Kitchen Looking N

Photo # 175/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1071 3rd St. (D5), 2nd Floor, Bedroom Looking SE

Photo # 176/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1071 3rd St, (D5), 2nd Floor, Bedroom Looking NE

Photo # 177/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1071 3rd St. (D5), 2nd Floor, Bathroom Looking N

Photo #178/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1071 3rd St. (D5), Basement Looking N

Photo # 179/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MDSHPO

1062 Ave. D (D6), East Elevation, Looking W

Photo # 80/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1062 Ave. D (D6), North Elevation, Looking S

Photo #81/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1062 Ave. D (D6), West Elevation, Looking East

Photo # 82/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1062 Ave. D (D6), South Elevation, Looking N

Photo #83 / 125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1062 Ave. D (D6), 1st Floor Entranceway, Looking S

Photo #84/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MDSHPO

1062 Ave. D (D6), 1st Floor, Living Room Looking W

Photo # 85/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1062 Ave. D (D6), 1st Floor, Dining Room Looking S

Photo # 86/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1062 Ave. D (D6), 1st Floor, Kitchen Looking E

Photo# 87/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1062 Ave. D(D6), 2nd Floor, Hall Locking W

Photo # 88/125



CE-155d

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1062 Ave. D (D6), 2nd Floor, Bedroom Looking SE

Photo #89/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1062 Ave. D (D6) 2nd Floor, Bedroom Looking NW

Photo #90/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1062 Ave. D (D6), 2nd Floor, Bathroom Looking S

Photo # QV/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1169 Ave. D (D7), West Elevation Looking E

Photo #92/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1169 Ave. D (D7), South Elevation, Looking N

Photo # 93/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1169 Ave. D (D7), East Elevation, Looking W

Photo # 94/125



CE-155a

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1169 Ave. D (D7), North Elevation Looking S

Photo # 95/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1169 Ave. D (D7), 1st Floor, Living Room Looking S

Photo #96/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Krous

February 2017

MD SHPO

1169 Ave. D (D7), 1st Floor, Dining Room Looking E

Photo # 97/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1169 Ave. D (D7), 1st Floor, Kitchen Looking N

Photo # 98/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1169 Ave. D (D7), 2nd Floor, Bedroom Looking W

Photo # 99/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1169 Ave. D (D7), 2nd Floor, Bedroom Looking S

Photo # 100/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1169 Ave. D (D7), 2nd Floor, Bathroom Looking East

Photo # 101/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1181 4th St. (D8), South Elevation, Looking N

Photo # 102/125



CE- 1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1181 4th St. (D8), East Elevation, Looking W

Photo #103/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1181 4th St. (D8), North Elevation, Looking S

Photo # 104/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MDSHP0

1181 4th St. (D8), West Elevation, Looking E

Photo# 105/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1087 Ave. D (D9), East Elevation, Looking W

Photo # 106/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1087 Ave. D (D9), North Elevation Looking S

Photo #107/125



CE - 1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1087 Ave. D (D9), West Elevation Looking E

Photo #108/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1087 Ave. D (D9), South Elevation Looking N

Photo# 109/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1087 Ave. D (D9), 1st Floor, Living Room, Looking W

Photo #110/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SH/PO

1087 Ave. D (D9), 1st Floor, Dining Room, Looking N

Photo #111/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1087 Ave. D (D9), 1st Floor, Kitchen Looking S

Photo # 112/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1087 Ave. D (D9), 2nd Floor, Hallway Looking E

Photo #113/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1087 Ave. D (D9), 2nd Floor, Bedroom Looking S

Photo #114/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1087 Ave. D (D9), 2nd Floor, Bedroom Looking E

Photo # 115/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

10817 Ave. D (D9), 2nd Floor, Bathroom Looking N

Photo #116/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1087 Ave. D (D9), Basement Looking N

Photo # 117/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

10914th St. (D10), North Elevation, Looking S

Photo # 118/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1091 4th St. (D10), West Elevation Looking E

Photo # 119/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1091 4th St. (D10), South Elevation Looking N

Photo #120/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1091 4th St. (D10), East Elevation Looking W

Photo # 121/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1091 4th St. (D10), 1st Floor, Living Room Looking W

Photo # 122/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SAPO

1091 4th St. (D10), 1st Floor, Hallway Looking S

Photo #123/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1091 4th St. (D10), 2nd Floor, Bedroom Looking W

Photo # 124/125



CE-1552

Perry Point Village

Cecil County, MD

Nick Kraus

February 2017

MD SHPO

1091 4th St. (D10), 2nd Floor, Bathroom Looking South

Photo # 125/125